

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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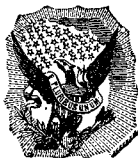
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE FUTURE OF GALVESTON.

WHILE open-handed charity is sending thousands, and, it seems likely, millions of dollars from this country, France, England, and Germany, to relieve the distress in storm-wrecked Galveston, it is recognized that the most important work will be to help the stricken city to its feet in a commercial way, so that it can help itself. Before the storm, Galveston was wrestling from New Orleans the fourth place in the list of American cities as a port of export, and disputing with the same city the title of the principal cotton port in the world. Galveston's export trade was all brought to it by the railroads, and as to the rebuilding of the city "the railroads will probably decide the question," says the *Baltimore American*, "for without them the city would be reduced to small proportions." A number of newspapers have expressed the fear that the railroads will abandon such an exposed and dangerous spot as Galveston has proved to be and transfer their business to some other port, New Orleans, perhaps. The railroad officials, however, have promptly dispelled this fear. Charles H. Tweed, chairman of the Southern Pacific Company, says in an interview quoted in the *New York Sun*: "Galveston is geographically the port for the Southern Pacific Company, and that company will at once begin to rebuild. I do not believe the reports that the city generally will not be rebuilt, for the reason that Galveston is wonderfully rich in resources and its situation makes it the natural commercial outlet for all that section of the country. The disaster, though certainly serious, will not kill Galveston as a shipping port." President Ripley, of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa-Fé, says in an interview quoted in the *New York Evening Post*: "I do not believe the city has been permanently hurt. It will be rebuilt promptly, and more substantially; and will retain its importance as a port. It may be injured as a residence place, and for some classes of business, but its port trade will be as large as ever. There is nothing in the talk that Port Arthur or New Orleans will profit substantially by this disaster. There is no other port in the Gulf so valuable." Vice-President and General-Manager Trice,

of the International and Great Northern road, says: "Better shipping facilities will be established at Galveston than ever, as fast as men and money can place them there."

So much for the attitude of the railroad companies. It is of scarcely less importance to know the frame of mind of the survivors in Galveston. Will not the men whose families, homes, and business were swept away in a night feel like abandoning Galveston for some safer place? Here is what the *Galveston News* says in its issue for September 13, four days after the storm:

"What *The News* desires most to say to the surviving victims of last Saturday's catastrophe is that in the knowledge of a world-wide sympathy which is encompassing us, we must not give way to despair. If we have lost all else we still have life and the future, and it is toward the future that we must devote the energies of our lives. We can never forget what we have suffered; we can not forget the thousands of our friends and loved ones who found in the angry billows that destroyed them a final resting-place. But tears and grief must not make us forget our present duties. The blight and ruin which have desolated Galveston are not beyond repair; we must not for a moment think Galveston is to be abandoned because of one disaster, however horrible that disaster has been. We have our homes here, even if these homes are in ruins, and if we loved Galveston before, how much stronger must that affection be, and how much more sacred it must be when we think of our loved ones, whose dust consecrates not only the land but the very waves which lash its shores.

"It is a time for courage of the highest order. It is a time when men and women show the stuff that is in them, and we can make no loftier acknowledgment of the material sympathy which the world is extending to us than to answer back that after we shall have buried our dead, relieved the sufferings of the sick and destitute, we will bravely undertake the vast work of restoration and recuperation which lies before us, in a manner which shall convince the world that we have spirit to overcome misfortune and rebuild our homes. In this way we shall prove ourselves worthy of the boundless tenderness which is being showered upon us in the hour of desolation and sorrow."

The *Houston Post*, in its issue of September 11, points out that no section of the country is immune from disaster of one kind or another, and says:

"We can build and sow and project business enterprises with as much basis for assurance as anywhere in the Union. The section is of varied resources and offers manifold opportunities. A storm like that of Saturday is experienced but once in a generation. Let us not feel unduly cast down, therefore. There is a bright future before this coast region. Nature's custom here is to smile rather than frown. Build up the homes again, put in the crops again, plan for the future again; there are as great chances and safety here as anywhere."

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* declares that Galveston "can not be removed nor obliterated. Its harbor is the best in Texas, and such an advantage is decisive. The city will rise again." The *Springfield Republican* says: "It is very much to be questioned whether a tidal wave or a succession of them can permanently frighten away American enterprise committed heavily to a particular spot, provided the wave recedes and the land remains above water. Galveston will undoubtedly rise from the ruin speedily and in greater prosperity than ever." The *Hartford Courant* remarks:

"Will the survivors take this warning to heart, abandon Gal-

veston, and betake themselves to safer places? They will not even think of it. They value too highly the unexcelled commercial advantages of the site, and of their harbor. They will rebuild their homes and business houses, and go on living and making money on their sand spit. They will stay there for much the same reasons that make the vineyard men and fruit-growers stay on the lava-seamed flanks of Etna, or—to take an instance nearer home—that make the planters and small farmers stay in the rich but periodically overflowed bottom lands of the Mississippi. After a particularly bad flood, those agriculturists vote unanimously for stronger levees. We dare say the Galveston people will now vote unanimously for stronger breakwaters."

Conservative estimates place the loss of life in the Galveston disaster at more than 5,000, and the property loss is variously estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$35,000,000. It is considered the most fatal disaster that has ever visited this country. The following list of the most notable catastrophes of recent years is taken from the *Providence Journal*:

May 16, 1874.—By the bursting of the Mill River dam at Northampton, Mass., 144 lives lost and thousands rendered homeless.

July 26, 1874.—A cloudburst inundated Pittsburg and Allegheny City, drowning 220 persons.

August 20, 1886.—Hurricane at Galveston, Texas, resulted in the loss of 38 lives and \$5,000,000 property damage.

May 31, 1889.—The bursting of the Conemaugh dam under pressure of excessive rain destroyed the town of Johnstown, Pa., and villages along the valley; loss of life, 3,000.

March 27, 1890.—Ninety-five lives lost and 500 injured in cyclone that swept Louisville, Ky.

April 15, 1892.—Floods along the Tombigbee River, in Mississippi, drowned 250 persons.

June 20, 1892.—Breaking dam flooded Oil City and Titusville, Pa., exploding oil-tanks and causing the loss of 300 lives.

August 20 to 30, 1893.—Storms along the Atlantic coast from Florida to Canada resulted in a loss of nearly 2,000 lives. Over 50 were lost along the New Jersey and Long Island coasts and 1,500 in the Sea Islands off South Carolina. Thirty thousand were rendered homeless.

July 5, 1893.—Towns of Tara and Pomeroy, Iowa, wiped out by tornado. One hundred lives lost.

October 3, 1893.—Tropical storms swept through lower Louisiana and along Gulf coast. Two thousand two hundred and seventy-five lives lost and \$5,000,000 worth of property ruined.

September 25, 1894.—West India hurricane swept over Florida. Twenty towns wiped out and over 100 lives lost.

May 4, 1894.—Sioux City, Iowa, struck by a tornado. One hundred lives lost.

April 25, 1895.—Cyclone sweeps over Oklahoma, killing 100 alone in the town of Guthrie.

May 15, 1896.—Sherman, Texas, cyclone killed over 100 in the counties of Snyder and Denton.

May 27, 1896.—Tornado swept St. Louis and East St. Louis. Five hundred persons killed and 1,500 wounded. Property loss, \$15,000,000.

September 15, 1898.—Southern coast visited by West India hurricane. Three hundred killed and 30,000 rendered homeless.

April 28, 1899.—Cyclone swept across northeast Missouri, destroying the town of Kirksville. Sixty lives blotted out, 1,000 persons injured and hundreds rendered homeless.

June 12, 1899.—Eastern Nebraska and southern Wisconsin storm-swept. Herman, Hastings, and New Richmond partially destroyed. One hundred and fifty killed and 1,000 rendered homeless.



UNCLE SAM: "Durn me—I'd ruther be sleeping at home again."
—The St. Louis Republic.

From a list of "devastating storms in Southern States" that appears in the *Louisville Courier-Journal* the following additional items are taken:

1840—Adams county, Miss., 317 killed, 100 injured; loss \$1,260,000.

1842—Adams county, Miss., 500 killed; great property loss.

1884—North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, and Illinois, 800 killed, 2,500 injured, 10,000 buildings destroyed. These storms constitute an unparalleled series of tornadoes, there being over sixty of them scattered over the territory after 10 o'clock the morning of February 9.

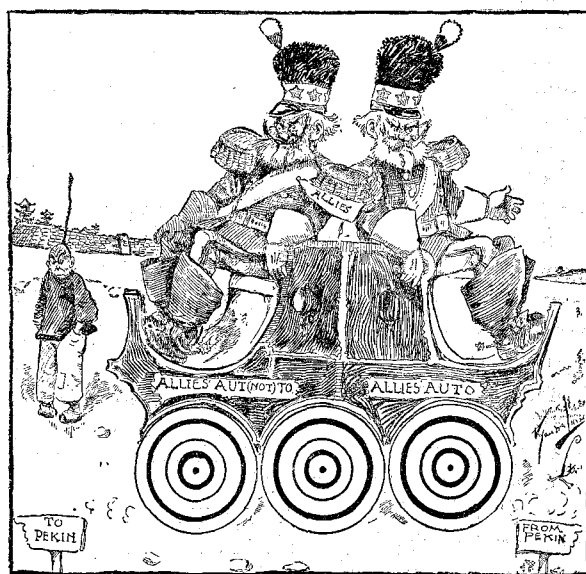
STORIES OF LOOTING IN CHINA.

REPORTS of pillage, rapine, and wanton inhumanity on the part of some of the foreign troops in China, more particularly the Russians, are calling out strong condemnation in the American press. Thus the *New York Tribune* says:

"We are told that all the way from Tien-Tsin there is an orgy of looting, destruction of property, and slaughter of unoffending non-combatants. Everything valuable and portable is stolen, and everything else is smashed or burned. Women are violated. Peaceful workmen in the fields are used as targets and shot to death. The Russian troops outdo all others in such deviltries. They knock down women and pound out their brains with rifles butts. They pick up babies by the feet and dash their brains out against stones. They impale children and helpless old men upon their bayonets, and throw others into the river and club them to death when they try to swim ashore. These things are done before the eyes of officers without rebuke, and are done so openly and frequently as to convince the correspondent that they are the ordinary practises of Russian warfare."

"If these reports be true, the deeds themselves constitute, as we have said, one of the most abominable crimes of the century. How dreadful it is we may perhaps best estimate by thinking what would be our feelings if the Chinese were thus treating Americans. How we should rage against the 'yellow devils'! . . . Hitherto we have protested against the Chinese appellation of 'foreign devils' given to all Americans and Europeans. But what are we to say now when the Chinese support that opprobrious term with the reminder that the foreigners who came to China to repress crime, to restore order, and to preserve property and life inviolate, busied themselves with indiscriminate theft, rapine, arson, and murder? Are not these latter the work of devils?"

"The first duty of the hour in China is to investigate these charges and to stop the orgy of outlawry if its prevalence is established. The question of remaining in or withdrawing from Peking is an important one, but it sinks into insignificance by the side of this. If the powers can do no better in China than to



COMING OR GOING?

Turn this picture rapidly from left to right, or right to left, as the news indicates.
—The St. Louis Republic.

THE ALLIES IN CARICATURE.

loot and to ravish and to murder, they would best get out in short order, and pray that the world may some day forget that they ever went in."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* exclaims:

"And this is a war of civilization! This is a war carried on in the name of a merciful God! This is a rebuke for the protest of a faction against white men's interference? It is to this end that white missionaries have been preparing the yellow people for the coming of the forces of law, morality, and enlightenment! Is there one man with a human heart in his breast who would not be a Boxer, if he were a Chinese, and fight to the last gasp against the entrance of this devil's horde into his empire? If there is, let him hide himself in knowledge of the shame in which his fellow men would hold him."

The Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, however, refuses to believe the reports, and remarks that "Russian soldiery are no better than they should be, and no doubt they have committed outrages as other soldiers have done, but that they should be selected out and rendered odious may be explained by the fact that England controls the sources of information and is not beyond coloring the news to suit her own purposes." Most of the stories of looting and inhumanity have come from press correspondents in China. One account, however, was attributed to Mrs. Anna Drew, wife of the chief secretary of Sir Robert Hart. Mrs. Drew denies that she made the statements attributed to her by the reporters, and says: "In fact, I can, from my own experience during those terrible days of the siege of Tien-Tsin, speak only in the highest terms of praise of the Russian soldiers, who undoubtedly saved our lives on more than one occasion."

MR. KRUGER IN LORENZO MARQUES.

IN spite of the claim of the Boer officials that the departure of Mr. Kruger from the Transvaal is merely for a six months' leave of absence to promote sympathy in Europe for the Boer cause, and to work for intervention, most of the American press call his departure a "flight," and believe that it means the end of the Boer resistance. The report that General Botha is negotiating for a surrender is taken as additional proof that the war is about over. The Boston *Transcript* says that "it does not seem likely that the burghers in arms will continue their struggle very long now that President Kruger and his advisers have left them to their fate," and the New York *Times* believes that "there can be no pretense that the organized resistance of the Boers to the British arms can any longer amount to anything. The flight of Kruger to Delagoa Bay and the Portuguese colony does away with any such pretense. It is a throwing up of the sponge."

Mr. Kruger has been the central figure in such a striking episode of the world's history that his exit from his country, and perhaps from active participation in world-politics, calls out considerable personal comment. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "Poor old Kruger will remain as one of the most pathetic, as well as most self-willed and powerful, figures of the closing years of the century—with a reasonable certainty that history will rate him to have been a thrifty tyrant and a cruel bigot, for whose failure ignorance and a destitution of humor were largely responsible." The New York *Tribune* says:

"There is an element of pathos in the picture of the old man turned Uitlander. Behind him is the country which he loved and for which he fought many a time in the course of his fighting

career of more than threescore years. Behind him are the memories of years of sovereignty absolute as that of king or emperor. Behind him are his children, and children's children, and all the friends and scenes and associations that made up his outward life. And before him are only strangers and exile. He will be received with respect wherever he goes, but he can have no hope of winning assistance for the reconquest of his realm. He will retain possession of his great fortune, but at his age and in his plight will be able to derive little enjoyment therefrom. We may hope, however, that, under whatever flag he may elect to dwell, the later years of his life will be brightened and his own bitter griefs alleviated by the spectacle of his countrymen above the Vaal made peaceful and prosperous as those of the Cape, and the Vaal River Colony, as a member of a British South African commonwealth, raised to a height of welfare of which the old Transvaal never dreamed."

Many comments on the Boer cause and its defenders are also brought out by what is supposed to be its approaching end. Thus the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* says:

"Even in defeat the glory of the campaign belongs to the Afrikaner warriors. With only a handful of untrained men at the start they beat back the disciplined armies of Great Britain and balked their every effort. At Modder River and Spion Kop they gave exhibitions of the highest courage, cleverest of defenses, and most effective assault. The names of their heroes are more numerous than were their commandos."

"As a whole, the Boer struggle for independence must stand in history as one of the most gallant. They fought solely for their liberty. That independence is lost, but the spirit that defended it will live and secure for South Africa the largest measure of freedom consistent with orderly government. The present English purpose, exemplified in the 'treason act,' is not to accord to the Afrikaners any consideration, but that intention can not hold. South Africa must soon have the fullest measure of liberty known under the English Government, or it will strike again and strike harder for entire independence."

The losses on both sides are thus sketched by the Newark *News*:

"It is high time that the hopeless war should cease. The two little republics are completely crushed. A large percentage of their citizens have fallen in battle or are exiled. There is not a



Photo by Leo Weinthal, Pretoria.

COMMANDANT-GENERAL BOTHA AND MRS. BOTHA (GRANDDAUGHTER OF ROBERT EMMETT).

hearthstone by which sires and mothers are not mourning for their dead. There is hardly a farm that has not been laid waste by fire and sword. The very shadow of independence has been destroyed in the annexation of the territory to the British empire. Republicanism is dead in South Africa. It is time for the shattered commandos in the mountains to lay down their arms, for the guerilla warfare, which they are said to be contemplating, will only fill new graves and add to the hard terms of the relent-

less conqueror. Surrender now will worthily close one of the most heroic chapters in the history of the world.

"Great Britain has paid an adequate price for her newly acquired territory. Here are the official figures from the War Office up to August 25 of the present year: Killed in action, 2,880; died of wounds, 811; died of disease, 5,363; died in captivity, 86; accidental deaths, 91; total deaths, 9,231. To this must be added the prisoners taken and the soldiers who have been invalided home, which, according to the official report, raises the list of British war casualties to the monstrous total of 40,561. The report makes no mention of the sick and wounded in the South African hospitals, who probably number 20,000, and, of course, gives no hint of the casualties since that time, which have been considerable.

"So much for the price in blood. The price in pounds sterling has been proportionate, swelling to a volume that has strained the resources of the empire and compelled borrowing abroad. But this is not all. British military prestige has received a shock from which it will not recover in a generation. All Europe, inimical to England, is drawing its own conclusions from the fact that fifteen or at most twenty thousand Boer soldiers have been able to so long resist the combined military resources of the empire. President Kruger evidently knew whereof he spoke when he declared that the price that England must pay would 'stagger humanity.'

"But the price has been paid. The war is over. The heroism of the Boers can only be sullied by a prolongation of the hopeless conflict. Humanity demands that they now lay down their arms and await the vindication which will come to them when the world looks at their struggle with an unbiased mind."

THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE.

THE long-threatened strike of the coal-miners in Pennsylvania finally broke out on Monday of this week, as the result of an edict issued by President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America. The newspapers throughout the country have been active in their attempts to promote harmony between the operators and their employees, and to bring the questions at issue to arbitration. "Neither the miners nor the operators want a strike," insists the *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.); and the *Kansas City Times* (Dem.) thinks that the whole trouble might have been averted "by the exercise of a spirit of compromise and moderation." "Let us hope," adds the

Philadelphia Press (Rep.), "that in spite of the order to cease work, reason will still hold sufficient sway among those immediately concerned to bring about an understanding and continue the mines in operation without a long and painful test of comparative endurance between the mine-owners and the miners."

The miners have issued a manifesto stating their grievances. They complain that the average wage of the anthracite workers has been "less than \$250 annually," and that the present methods of weighing the coal are flagrantly unjust to the miners. They condemn the system of company stores and of compulsory fees for medical attendance. Under present conditions, continues this document, the men "are compelled to purchase the powder used in mining from their employers, paying \$2.75 per keg for a grade of powder that can be purchased elsewhere for \$1.50 per keg." The strikers demand a twenty-per-cent. increase in wages, abolition of the company store, and reduction to \$1.50 of the price of powder. "The statement made by the men," says *The Outlook* (New York), "has produced an unusually favorable impression upon the disinterested public; and the willingness of the men to arbitrate all the questions involved seems to throw upon the companies the responsibility for the strike." "They have real grievances," declares the *Hartford Courant* (Rep.). "and these should be redressed." The *New York Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) believes that the employers, in refusing to recognize the miners' union, have laid themselves open to merited criticism. Moreover, their stubbornness "deadens the national public impulse to discourage the strike and inflames the proper reluctance of the workmen into passionate resolution." The *New York Press* (Rep.), however, thinks that the attitude of the mine-owners is justified. It says:

"They [the miners] are making wages of \$40 to \$60 a month, which neither they nor any one else ever expected to see made again in the demoralized anthracite coal trade. One at least of their grievances was factitious, since it has been shown that the 'company store' survives only in a decreased and ever diminishing degree, all the large operators having abolished their establishments of the 'pluck-me' variety. Even for the one seemingly intolerable abuse there is the reason of an actually intolerable



"Be sure you're off with the old love,
Before you're on with the new."

—The San Francisco Chronicle.



MR. SCHURZ'S BRIGHT IDEA.

CARL SCHURZ: "The Republicans, at the next session of Congress, can fix him so he can do no harm; why not make him President?"

—The Minneapolis Journal.

CARTOON SHOTS AT MR. BRYAN.

condition. The price of powder which the operator sells to the miner is concededly far above the market rate. But it is the price of 1875, when the wage scale was fixed. Since that time the mining of hard coal has become the most disastrous field in which American capital is engaged. The ownership of anthracite deposits has sent the largest railroad system of the Schuylkill region into bankruptcy and taken every trace of 'gilt edge' off the shares of the richest system of the Wyoming region. The spelling of anthracite operations has, in brief, been changed from fortune to ruin. Yet the wage scale has remained where it was in the old flush times. It is scarcely 'inhuman' in the operators to insist that the price of powder shall remain there, too."

The occurrence of such a strike as this on the eve of a Presidential campaign is regarded as having a political significance by some of the Republican papers. "That the strike agitation was started and is fostered and backed by conspirators working in the interest of Bryan is an established fact," says the *New York Sun* (Rep.). The *Washington Times* (Dem.) goes so far as to affirm that a great coal strike "would eliminate any doubt that may remain as to the success of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency," tho adding that it were better to suffer defeat than pay such a price. The *Detroit Tribune* (Rep.) ridicules the "anonymous conspiracy," which the *Sun* claims to have discovered, and declares that the whole charge is "exceedingly on the yellow-journalism order."

The total number of men employed in the coal-mining regions is 142,420, but only a small percentage of this number belong to the union. The closing of the mines is expected to reduce the regular coal production of Pennsylvania about 75 per cent. "Should the strike continue over a period of two months," says the *New York Times* (Ind.), "the loss in wages will amount to \$8,400,000; loss to railroads, \$20,000,000, and loss to mine-operators, \$20,000,000."

WHAT THE PRESS THINK OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S LETTER.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S letter of acceptance, which was treated in these columns last week, has stirred up a great quantity of comment in both the Republican and the Democratic press. His words on the urgency of the currency issue are largely ignored by the opposition papers, altho the *Philadelphia Record* (Ind. Dem.) observes that "he thus impliedly admits the inadequacy of Republican monetary legislation, and justifies the consequent imperious necessity of prolonging Republican administration." The paragraphs on prosperity under Republican rule are resented by some of the Southern papers, which argue that the prosperity is due to causes not connected with politics or legislation. The President's attempt to claim the credit, remarks the *Memphis Commercial-Appeal* (Dem.), "may be called, with due deference to our chief executive, a display of ferruginous nerve, or one hundred and twenty proof gall, eminently characteristic. . . . Mr. McKinley did not create our prosperity, and he can not continue it any more than Mr. Bryan can destroy it. This is too big a country to be ruined or prospered by one man; and the American people can not be jollied with scarecrows."

Most of the papers, however, devote the larger part of their comment to the topic that was treated at greatest length in the letter—the topic of imperialism. The *New York Journal* (Dem.) observes that "President McKinley's letter of acceptance resembles a folding-bed with a piano front. When you look at it first you think it is a financial argument, but when you let it down you find that it is an apology for imperialism." Practically all the press, Republican and Democratic, admit that the President has made the strongest argument yet put forth for his policy in the Philippines. The main objection to it is stated by a Republican paper, the *Philadelphia Ledger*, as follows: "The policy of 'benevolent assimilation' as it has been and still is exploited in

the Philippines is, in theory at least, the top and crown of beneficent paternalism. But, like all truly good things, it is expensive and demands great sacrifices not only of money, but of principles of government which this nation has for upward of a century shown a purpose to regard as of much greater importance and value than money." The *Nashville American* (Dem.), after a glance at the President's record, says: "As far as our own position goes, the utterance of the President concerning his intentions in the Philippines suits us. But how do we know, how does anybody know, he is not going to change next week?" The *Baltimore Sun* (Ind.) remarks "that the extraordinary doctrine that this republic can maintain a colonial system and hold the inhabitants of the colonies as 'subjects,' entitled to none of the privileges of American citizenship and not protected by the Constitution . . . may be Mr. McKinley's idea of freedom, but it is a monstrous doctrine for the President of a free republic to promulgate," and the *Charleston News and Courier* (Dem.) says: "The President's theory seems to be that the will of the American people as expressed by the President and his Administration should be law and gospel to all people whom we can buy or conquer, and that it is an unpardonable sin that the Filipinos, whom we have bought, will not allow us to conquer them and convert them to our own ways of thinking and acting."

The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) notes that "the story of the Philippines is told with great fulness, but the essential fact of the case is omitted. There was no necessity for our acquiring the archipelago, either military, naval, or political, and the acquisition, with the manner in which the 'possession' has been treated, is a radical departure from American principles." The *Salt Lake Herald* (Dem.) remarks that Mr. McKinley "ignores some cardinal points to which attention will be called. He does not say why the Filipinos were left in doubt for nearly a year as to what was to be done with them; he does not say why the Administration changed its purpose between the day of Dewey's victory and the arrival of General Merritt in Manila; he does not explain why he used his influence to prevent Congress from assuming its right, its duty of legislating for the new acquisitions, instead of clinging to arbitrary rule of them by himself; nor does he explain why the United States was and is debarred from offering the Filipinos exactly the same conditions that were promised the Cubans." The *St. Louis Republic* (Dem.) declares that "the same arguments which he uses in behalf of holding the Philippines as a colonial dependency under proconsul rule would be applicable to territory in China or elsewhere in the Eastern Hemisphere," and the *Detroit News* (Ind.) observes that for the future "duty and destiny are relied on to somehow put him through a costly, embarrassing, and most complicated situation, and one that does not seem to grow less embarrassing and complicated with the lapse of time."

The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) notices that the President quotes in his letter from some hitherto unpublished official despatches, and asks where the rest of them are. "Just think of it," it says, "the foreign correspondence of 1897 and 1898 has not yet been published! . . . Bent on giving the Filipinos only so much liberty as he thinks is good for them, he is apparently determined to give Americans only so much information as he thinks will be good for them—and for him." The *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) asks the President why the Philippines could not have been treated like Cuba, and the *Louisville Courier-Journal* (Dem.) says: "The real question, which he does not discuss, notwithstanding the length of his letter, is whether we shall govern the Philippines as a part of our territory to which our Constitution applies, or whether we shall govern them as an extra-constitutional colony. Eulogies of the Republican Party as the party that opposes imperialism at home do not answer this question."

On the other side, the *Detroit Free Press* (Ind.) remarks that

President McKinley "does not have one kind of talk for one section and another kind adjusted to the sentiments of another section. . . . Americans like that. Thousands will disagree with one or more of his contentions, but they love his style of courage and candor." The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Rep.) declares that the President has made it clear that his whole policy in the Philippines "is dictated by the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and has for its sole aim the liberty and well-being of the inhabitants," and the New York *Times* (Ind.) notes with satisfaction that the President has accepted the Democrats' challenge to make imperialism the paramount issue of the campaign, and "has put their issue before the people in a way to make them sick to death of the very name of imperialism, and sorry they ever made it a paramount issue." "It is hard to believe," says the Boston *Journal* (Rep.), "that an intelligent and patriotic man can read the record and yet prate about 'imperialism'"; and the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) thinks that the President's arguments "should be convincing to every man who is capable of understanding a logical presentation of such a great question." The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) declares that "what has been done in the Philippines is what would have been done in Louisiana, Florida, California, or the Territories, had the natives inaugurated senseless rebellion, and when the Filipinos have submitted Congress will create a government for them, as it has done for all new territory." The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) says: "We are giving the people of the Philippine Islands better government than they ever knew before; we shall give them with the perfection of our authority better government than we are giving them to-day." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) believes that "to give up the Philippines to one tribe out of eighty, acting as surety after backing out as owners, would be the wildest act in American history"; and the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) notes that "it is a remarkable fact that every man who has gone to the Philippines and investigated conditions at first hand—no matter what were his previous views—has reached this conclusion." The Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.) predicts: "It is highly probable that self-government under our sovereignty will ultimately lead to independence, to such status as Cuba will enjoy before long. But this is a problem for the future. Time must work it out. The American people will not hold any territory in perpetual vassalage. Let the Filipinos prove fitness for genuine self-government, and they will obtain

either American citizenship or independence. This is Republican policy. In what respect does the Democratic program, as interpreted by sober-minded and conservative men, differ from it?"

IS CHINA "DYING"?

ELIZA RUHAMA SCIDMORE, who has written several books on far Eastern countries, and has visited China seven times in the last fifteen years and traveled the length and breadth of the empire, reminds those who are looking for "the break-up of China" that China has been "breaking up" and "dying" for thousands of years, and will probably continue to do so for thousands of years to come. In her new book, "China, the Long-Lived Empire," she says:

"China has been an old country for forty centuries. It has been dying of old age and senile decay for all of this century; its vitality running low, heart-stilling and soul-benumbing, slowly ossifying for this hundred years. During this wonderful century of Western progress it has swung slowly to a standstill, to a state of arrested existence, then retrograded, and the world watches now for the last symptoms and extinction.

"But it lives, nevertheless, the ancestor kingdom of all the world, the long-lived, undying empire. Since time prehistoric, its vitality has often ebbed low in recurring cycles, its history has often been repeated in these ages since it gave civilization, arts, letters, languages to the far East, saw ephemeral Persia and Macedon, Babylonia, Assyria, Egypt, Greece, and Rome rise and fall, watched them built up and broken up, while it endured.

"This present 'break-up of China,' a catch-phrase which has lately roused Occidental interest and anxiety, is an old story, very often repeated in this oldest surviving empire of the world, an old-new subject fittingly dismissed in Colonel Yule's small footnote thirty years ago: 'It has broken up before.'

"Such a crisis, a mere break-up or change of dynasty, is nothing new to Confucius's people, and China will continue to break up at intervals for thousands of more years to come; the Chinese remaining the one, same, homogeneous, unchanging, incomprehensible people—the Chinese, only the Chinese, forever the Chinese, no matter under what alien flag they toil, by what outer people they are conquered, or benevolently protected in alienable spheres of influence. The physical endurance and vitality of the people as a race are no more remarkable than the endurance of the nation, of the body politic known as China, the survival of



UNCLE SAM: "Oh, go 'way! Can't you see I'm trying to keep cool?"
—The New York World.



DEMOCRATIC IMPERIALISM.
Government without the consent of the governed.
—The Minneapolis Journal.

CARTOON VIEWS OF POLITICS.

the decayed, crumbling, honeycombed old empire long after it should have logically ceased to hold together or exist.

"Defying age and time and progress and the harsh impact of Western civilization, China continues, and will continue, to be China—whether 'for the Chinese' only some centuries can tell. That same shibboleth of the handful of reformers of to-day, 'China for the Chinese,' is thousands of years old, too, heard each time the empire was exploited by northern Tatars, each time a native dynasty arose. It is raised now, as time-honored custom ordains, when yet another Tatar conqueror advances from the north, and vital thrusts are being dealt from the south, the east, and the west. There was a worse state prevailing when Confucius wandered from state to state, trying to rouse the rulers and people, and time may have only swung round again for another great moral teacher to rise up, scourge, and lead this certainly chosen people.

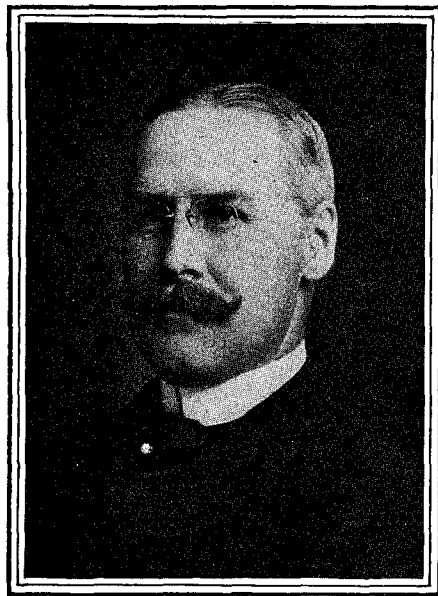
"The Occident is fortunate in assisting at one of the many great downfalls, but it need not assume that this is at all the end, the absolute and final ruin, the last wreck and crash of the old empire, of its curious four-thousand-year-old civilization, all because the present parvenu Manchu dynasty happens to fall. 'It has broken up before.'

"One may see now the same ancient, original China, the same conditions as in the Middle Ages; and he may have every theory upset, every sense and sentiment offended, by an old civilization in rank decay. This spectacle awaits one everywhere in the eighteen provinces, and will continue to, through the years, as historical plays continue for days in a Chinese theater. The spectator need not hasten to his seat because the curtain has risen. The present 'break-up' will be more than a long-running trilogy on the world's stage, and the audiences will go in and out many times before the curtain falls on even this Manchu interlude in the empire drama."

THE MAINE ELECTION.

HAPPILY for both the great parties, each seems able to find some comfort in the result of last week's state election in Maine. The Republicans carried the election by about 33,000 plurality, a result which the Portland (Me.) *Press* (Rep.) declares

"can only be construed as the warmest kind of an indorsement of the McKinley Administration, and a most crushing condemnation of Bryanism," and which, according to the Portland *Evening Express* (Rep.), shows that "the bogus issue of 'imperialism' has no weight with the sturdy people of our good State, and that they have set the seal of their condemnation upon the Chicago platform and the heresies which were espoused by Bryan



JOHN F. HILL (REP.),
Maine's New Governor.

and Bryanism." Indeed, thinks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "in the light of these two judgments [the Maine and Vermont elections] the collapse which awaits the Bryan canvass next November ought to be apparent enough for even the most reluctant and pessimistic campaign manager to read."

Yet the Republican plurality in Maine, large as it is, shows a decided falling off from the plurality in the state election in

1896, and the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) observes that "it is only necessary to say that, if other States should change in the same proportion as Maine and Vermont, Bryan would be elected, to show the real dangers of the situation."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) and several other papers recall, however, that Maine has not always proved trustworthy as a political weather vane. In 1880, for example, the Democrats carried Maine in the state election, but General Hancock was defeated in November; and in 1884 the Republicans won the state election by a big margin, but Blaine was defeated in the national contest. Just what the Maine election proves this year, therefore, seems to be a disputed question. The following table shows Maine's vote for the last twenty years:

Year.	Office.	Republican.	Democrat.	Plurality.	Total.
1880.....	Governor.	73,597	73,786	* 189	147,845
	President.	74,039	65,171	8,868	143,853
1884.....	Governor.	77,779	58,070	19,709	140,436
	President.	72,209	52,149	20,060	130,462
1888.....	Governor.	79,405	61,349	18,056	144,754
	President.	73,734	50,481	23,253	128,250
1892.....	Governor.	67,609	55,078	12,531	129,607
	President.	62,931	48,044	14,887	116,422
1896.....	Governor.	82,764	34,387	48,264	123,768
	President.	80,465	32,201	48,377	118,493
1900.....	Governor.	* 76,500	43,000	33,500	115,500

* Fusion.

† Estimated.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SOME men would rather pay taxes to the assessor than to the collector.—*Rev. Thomas E. Cox, of Chicago.*

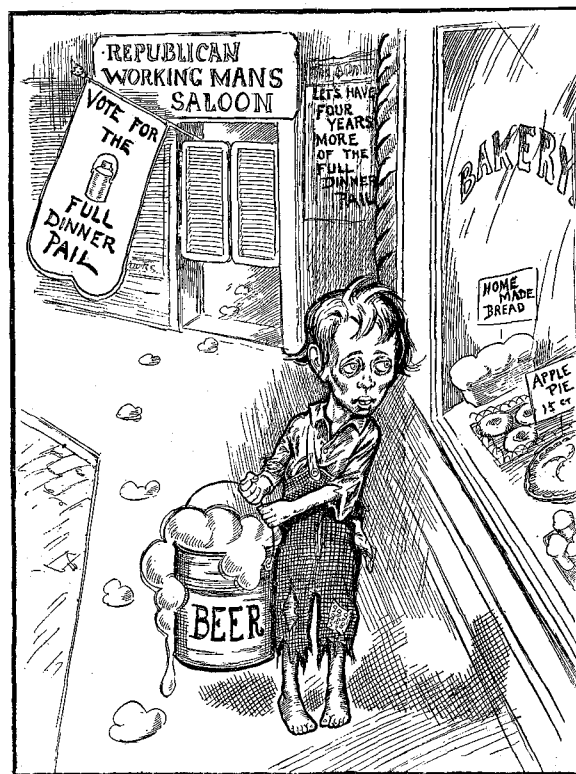
WITH a few more *Deutschlands* in its steamer lanes the Atlantic will need a block-signal system.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

GETTING THERE LATE.—Count von Waldersee may assure himself of the sincere sympathy of Admiral Sampson.—*The Baltimore American.*

FROM Mr. Hanna's constant warnings against overconfidence, we infer that some wealthy Republicans aren't coming down as handsomely as he had expected.—*The Detroit News.*

IF it is true, as the census declares, that there are 50,000 more men than women in Chicago, here is a case in which the minority rules that should be called to the attention of Mr. Bryan at once.—*The Chicago Record.*

"Are you old enough to vote?" asked the tourist in North Carolina. "I dunno erzackly what my age is, boss," replied the colored man. "But I kin tell you dis. I allus was old enough to know better dan to try to vote."—*The Washington Star.*



THE "FULL DINNER PAIL."

Is YOUR vote going to order "four years more" of this?

—*The New Voice, Chicago.*

LETTERS AND ART.

"RICHARD CARVEL" ON THE STAGE.

THE production of Mr. Edward E. Rose's dramatization of "Richard Carvel" is an event of some interest to both the literary and the dramatic world. Altho the title rôle is not a character of the sort usually associated with Mr. John Drew's talents, his rendition of it is accepted by the critics as an effective and capable one; Miss Ida Conquest, as the brilliant and



MR. JOHN DREW.

coquettish *Dorothy*, also elicited praise; and the large company is generally pronounced to be well-drilled.

The play itself is not accepted as worthy of much attention as a piece of dramatic art. *The Evening Post* says of it that "it had a favorable impression and is likely to be at least moderately prosperous, but it needs revision." *The Commercial Advertiser*, while pronouncing the performance itself an "active, pic-

turesque, and popular production," pronounces the drama "a fake play, a play without a soul, without theme, literary merit, or any grain of literary quality." The critic continues:

"But it 'goes.' It is a machine fixed up to run two hours and a half without breaking down, and it does it. It is a 'stunt,' not a very important one, but executed.

"The most exciting chapters in the novel, like the fight of the *Bon Homme Richard*, for instance, and the horse-riding episode, are necessarily omitted; but in compensation most of the 'wit' and 'atmosphere' are also dropped. What remains is merely a plain, every-day, garden brand of love story, with a few scenes of adventure and a few crowds and scenery. Where the play lacks any quality as good as the workmanlike execution of certain chapters in the novel, it is also far shorter, with much less burlesque of Thackeray. Most of the historical characters are retained. Poor Charles Fox is made a little bit of a fellow, with the manner of a harmless sparrow, and even less depth, dash, and humor in his speeches than he has in the book. Paul Jones is well sketched by George Le Soir, and Horace Walpole elegantly pictured by Francis Powers. Frank Losee was admirably made up as the ducal villain. . . . John Drew's entrance, for grace and breadth of picturesque effect, is worth, mere moment as it is, the whole laborious novel. He took his hard job with the ability of a superior artist. It was not his line. He happens to own a face hopelessly marked with intelligence, fluid mental shades, dignity, and humor, and he couldn't, therefore, wholly look the part of a wooden hero. He did his job, however, and fought and bluffed and swaggered and generally exuded the pseudo-heroic with at least the appearance of full spirit and sincerity, and, of course, with taste throughout.

"The second and third acts are given up to adventures, dukes, and such small deer, and they jump along just as unhesitatingly as if they were alive. The last act is a regular swamp of mush. It is kittenish to a criminal degree, and is successful, sweet, and just too dear. Olive May, as Patty Swain, has doubtless been forced to make a fool of herself, for she seems like a good actress. She jumps up and down, smirks and produces vivacity by the gallon. It is the idea of humor injected in America into the last act of 'The Little Minister,' and it is *malum in se*. Mr. Drew

is forced by the text to act the chump. On the advice of a silly girl he intentionally puts poor Ida Conquest into pain for a long time for faults which she committed in the novel, but which she never approaches in the play. She acts like a self-immolating angel in the second and third acts, and in the fourth is punished for the opposite course of conduct. Perhaps it is over-solemn to criticize the piece on such principles or to ask ordinary human sense of it. Yes, it is, because it was made for the purpose of pleasing many human beings with a recipe of so much adventure, so much scenery, so many dupes, and so much kittenish farce: and it does it."

The Tribune says:

"The play has the merit, after the first act, of getting rapidly into its story, and, indeed, it has enough story to tell, so that it needs all the time that the evening allows for the telling of it. It does not get conspicuously far from the recognized melodramatic lines, and the most that is done in it has been done many a time before; but it moves with stir and life, and the audience is pleased. There is indeed a fine bustle at the end of the third act, and Richard gallantly defies the British capital in honor of his name, his country, and his love. There was no doubt that the play and the acting of it pleased the audience of last night, and there need be little doubt that they will please many another audience. The work frequently shows the hand of the stage mechanic, and it has few marks of any uncommon genius; but it presents a train of stirring affairs, and is made up of healthful activity, not wearying the hearer with the actors' philosophic contemplation of themselves and one another. This is a merit, in these times and in this weather."

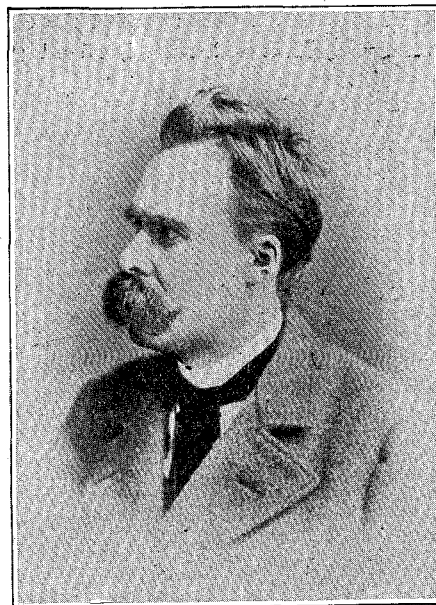
FRIEDRICH WILHELM NIETZSCHE.

NIETZSCHE, whose death occurred the latter part of August, has long been hailed by a certain circle of thinkers as one of the great lights of modern thought. Particularly in Germany has he been a powerful influence. Yet his appeal has been to a limited class. He has been characterized as a bigot, a reactionary, an Oriental, a Blue-Beard philosopher; and it has been said that the madness of his later years was occasioned by an overweening self-conceit fostered by solitude and a contempt for humanity at large.

From the *London Daily Telegraph* (August 27) we take the following particulars of his life:

"Born at Rocken, near Lützen, in Saxony, in 1844, he was first educated at Naumberg and Pforta, whence he went to Bonn University. At the early age of twenty-five he became professor of classical philology at the University of Basle, but on the outbreak of the Franco-German War, in the following year, he had to return to Germany to serve with his regiment. The hardships and privations of the campaign injured his health, and he returned to his professorial post, which he continued to occupy to the year 1880. In 1871 Nietzsche published his first book, 'The Birth of Tragedy,' and the novelty of his theories, and their opposition to accepted conventions, at once showed an original thinker, whose views merited attention, even tho they might not commend themselves to the majority of readers.

"Nietzsche was from the first a great admirer of Richard Wag-



FRIEDRICH WILHELM NIETZSCHE.

ner, whose close friend he remained for many years, and whose genius he consistently upheld against those by whom the master's work was at that time held in small esteem. He bitterly attacked Darwin and other English philosophers as utilitarians. Nietzsche's best-known books, perhaps, are the famous 'Thus Spake Zarathustra' and the 'Twilight of the Gods.'

In the same journal, Mr. W. L. Courtney, late editor of *The Fortnightly Review*, and the author of various well-known works on philosophy, thus writes of Nietzsche:

"A curious and almost monstrous apparition—as Carlyle might say—was this Blue-Beard philosopher, whose works have, it is said, flooded the thought of Germany, and have even filtered into English thought. For the man himself there is nothing much to be affirmed, save that, like all egotists, he attained a certain greatness by persistently abusing his predecessors and contemporaries, and defiantly attacking everything that the men around him believed. Christianity he declared in his 'Anti-christ' to be the worst creed for the world, and St. Paul to be an almost criminal sophist; Kant represented German philosophy at its falsest; Schopenhauer, an infinitely bigger man than himself, tho with many odd points of resemblance, including immense arrogance, he condemned with a shrug of contemptuous pity; Wagner—well, Wagner had been a friend and an idol, and we know what happens when a worshiper turns against his image and belabors it. 'Alas, they had been friends in youth,' and then Nietzsche discovered that all Wagner's ideals were wrong, and that he was disseminating poison for sentimental and emotional Germany. And all the time Nietzsche had a petulant, morbid cleverness—perhaps, even genius—of his own, which makes his 'Zarathustra,' his 'Twilight of the Idols,' [sic] his 'Genealogy of Morals,' his 'Birth of Tragedy,' his 'Anti-christ,' full of incisive thought and excellent reading, if one remembers to keep one's tongue in the cheek. He was serious enough, with all that plaintive seriousness of the man who has got one half of a truth and thinks it the whole. But that is no reason why the reader should be serious. His work is replete with hilarious nonsense, admirably, succinctly, and epigrammatically phrased: a compendium of wisdom and folly, wisdom with the cap and bells, folly with the air of an Eastern sage; topsy-turvy philosophy, in which everything that the ages have sanctioned is wrong, and all that is sacred is proved, with paradoxical ingenuity, to be profane; non-moral ethics, non-Christian religion, irrational rationalism, methodical moonshine. Always, however, with that glimmering half-truth which makes his paradoxes not only palatable but plausible, and gives an edge of veracity to his most astounding sophisms.

"What is Nietzsche's half-truth? It is scientific enough to start with, and looks as if logic demanded its full, complete, and triumphant vindication. The law of progress is development by ceaseless antagonism; our old friends, 'the struggle for existence' and 'survival of the fittest,' represent the methods by which Nature works out her decrees. Very well, then, let her work according to her laws; every interference with them must be wrong. What does man mean by first rising to the surface of things, in virtue of these very laws, and then, when he has risen to his supremacy in the animal world, trying to arrest their action and direct them from their course? Having gained his ascendancy just because he is the last term in a long development and evolution of things, being, in fact, a living exemplification of the survival of the fittest, he suddenly kicks down the ladder by which he has risen, and declares that, so far as he is concerned, he will not let the weak go to the wall, he will not allow the sick to die, he will sacrifice himself for his brother, he will build hospitals, and fight against disease, and establish doctors and surgeons, and visit with extreme penalties any attempt to keep down the population. Illogical enough, is it not? If you keep to the strictly scientific, biological, and physiological side, you can hardly escape the conclusion which Nietzsche desires, and will have to declare with him that all that makes for the preservation of the human being as a splendid, well-constituted, and most efficient animal is good; and that all that reduces his vitality and overpowers him with too many lame ducks at his side, and teaches him self-denial and self-forgetfulness, is wrong and evil. Away, then, with hospitals, and doctors, and lunatic asylums—except so far as one may oneself need their kindly shelter—and permit na-

ture's agencies of plague, war, and famine, and sundry kinds of death to keep down the population! It is just as well that Nietzsche should have driven matters to this logical result with unabashed hardihood, if only to prove that the purely scientific aspect of man is but half a truth, and therefore a dangerous error. Think of Huxley's remarkable *volte-face* in his Romanes lectures, of Spencer's timorous handling of 'Ethics' after his scientific conclusions in his 'First Principles' and 'Biology.' The rest of us, who think that man is not purely animal, and that he has proved his recognition of 'something which makes for righteousness' by building up morality on principles of self-sacrifice and love of his brethren, may be thankful that at least our withers are unwrung, and that we are not forced into an illogical *impasse*, a blind-alley in which scientific reasoning seems to deny its own premises."

LITERARY ART AND "PURPOSE": A RUSSIAN VIEW.

A THEORY of the function of literary art diametrically opposite to that of Count Tolstoy, whose vehement insistence upon the social and moral mission of art has excited so much discussion, has just been promulgated by another distinguished Russian, a veteran novelist, critic, and essayist, P. D. Boborikin. This author is as responsive to intellectual and other tendencies as was Turgeneff, his master, and every one of his novels depicts some phase of Russian progress. All his artworks are replete with "purpose," tho he never preaches on his own account, as his critics admit. His theory, as expounded in a two-volume treatise on "The European Novel of the Nineteenth Century," is regarded as a virtual condemnation of his own methods. He is invited to explain the curious inconsistency between his doctrine of art as self-sufficing and independent, and his practise of writing socio-political novels.

According to Boborikin, "the realm of the beautiful, in the literary history of the cultured nations, represents something independent and complete, connected chiefly with the gratification of the sense of beauty." Art is objective, and should be emancipated from the ephemeral phenomena of sociology. To quote:

"The essence of the development of the nineteenth-century novel is in the increasing correspondence between life and literary art. This correspondence is caused by the ideas born of the passions and every-day activities. But, however potent, fruitful, and characteristic of the given moment these ideas may be, they serve art in so far only as the author is able to convert them into living material and make them the subject of harmonious, ordered representation of actual reality. The facts must be more and more adapted and transfigured to become sources of esthetic gratification. Incidentally, the contents of the art-work may create an additional interest by appealing to their social sympathies and disposition. But this is not the substance. Art does not serve life; on the contrary, life subserves art, which has its own end, and, however great the sociological importance of art may be, to study it from this point of view is to relegate it to a subordinate position, whereas it should be free and self-sufficient."

The highest point is reached by the novel when it ceases to minister to social interests, but uses life itself as raw material for conversion into work of an esthetic character, continues Boborikin. "Romantic subjectivism" has satisfied demands alien to the sense of beauty. This sense is as independent as sight or hearing, tho, of course, subject, like other senses, to the general psychical state of the organism. The novel should utilize and compete with life in creating more and more sources of esthetic pleasure. The artist must find the most perfect possible expression of real types, must objectively depict manners, nature, feelings, and the human environment; but with morality, politics, religion, he should have nothing to do. He must not *judge*; he must paint.

According to Boborikin, Dickens and Thackeray are not highly

artistic, because satire is a dominant element in them; Goethe and Heine fall short because of their "world-sorrow," and many others for their subordination of art to social theory or reform. He charges the novelists of all countries with sacrificing art and beauty to "literary moralism, utilitarianism, and politics," and rejects the doctrine of the conscious social mission of the fine arts, as defended by Tolstoy. The esthetic emotions and the sense of harmony, beauty, and artistic truth, he holds, have no direct relation with ethics, and artists need not concern themselves with the latter.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MORE OF HANS VON BÜLOW'S LETTERS.

THE life of Hans von Bülow is being written by his widow; the fifth volume (which is the fourth volume of his letters) has just appeared in Germany. These letters cover that part of Bülow's life which may be considered at the same time heroic and tragic—from 1864 to 1872. They are reviewed in *Die Nation* (Berlin, July 28), from which we quote as follows:

"In them we see Bülow in Munich together with Richard Wagner. To the favor of the young King and the friendship of the composer, he owed his position in the court opera-house. A storm of opposition arose, driving out both Wagner and Bülow; but in 1867 they returned, and Bülow strained every nerve, made every sacrifice, to win over the King and the people of Munich to a proper appreciation of Wagner. Then, in the summer of 1869, Bülow, who was resting at Lucerne, received the stunning news that his wife, who was at that time staying in Wagner's house, would return to him no more—that he had at the same time lost wife and friend. Most poignant was the thought that the former friend was his idol in music. It was more than the destruction of family happiness. Bülow had been Wagner's champion against a host of foes, and had cheerfully borne all the abuse and unpleasantness which that championship had caused him. And in return for all, his idol, his friend, had stabbed him in the back!"

All communication between Wagner and Bülow naturally ceased, and the latter began his period of *Wanderleben*. His letters during this period were full of dramatic fire. In many, wrathful flashes, frequently cynical humorisms, and, scattered among them all, sound judgments on the condition of affairs. Like all men of excitable temperament and keen sensibilities, he frequently contradicted himself. On February 12, 1866, for instance, he wrote to A. Birle, editor of the Augsburg *Postzeitung*, as follows:

"Richard Wagner is no more dangerous to the Catholic religion than he is antagonistic to it. . . . His artistic tendencies are thoroughly German, anti-Semitic, and anti-materialistic, so that they may be regarded as a defense of the standpoint of enlightened Catholicism. The deep poetical ideas (alho somewhat tinged with Buddhism on the outside) are, at the core, Christian-Catholic, as the 'Clericals' in many German cities have acknowledged; and not only the 'Clericals,' but also the Protestant-Materialists, who have found so much therein distasteful to their spirit's pride, which has been baptized in the devil's holy water."

In July of the same year, he wrote to Alexander Ritter praising Bismarck, whom he regarded as a pupil of Wagner, and whose influence would bring about the downfall of the Papacy. Even in May he had written to Albert Heintz that "Richard Wagner wrote a good rime impromptu about the three unholy J's—Jesuits, Jews, Junker" (Junker being the appellation of the aristocratic anti-imperialists).

At the end of the volume appear the letters which Bülow exchanged with Nietzsche. Here is Bülow's criticism of some music upon which Nietzsche had asked him to pass an opinion:

"Your 'Manfred's Meditation' is the very extreme of fantastic extravagance, the dullest and most unmusical stuff that I have seen on paper for a long time. I must ask you again and again,

Isn't it a joke? Haven't you been attempting to parody the so-called music of the future? Did you write it with the consciousness that you were desecrating every rule of musical composition? Apart from its psychological interest—for in your musical fever production there is something extraordinary, which betrays a great spirit—your music, from a musical standpoint, can only be regarded as a crime against the morals of the world. If you really feel a passion for writing music, you should in the first place learn the parts of speech."

Nietzsche did not reply for three months, and when he did it was with the self-castigating irony of a man who feels that he has wandered out of his element. Here is another example of the force and originality of Bülow's style. Speaking of a young lady whose acquaintance he had been asked to make, he writes:

"Yes, she is charming, charming in every respect. In fact, she has only two faults: she is too tall and has a tiresome mamma. The latter chattered so much that the 'little' girl scarcely got a word in. And she was so heavy, so infamously German bourgeoisie, that it was difficult for me to sit still. Oh, dear! that element was always so hateful to me that I always preferred to mix either with the aristocracy or the Great Unwashed—I didn't mind which."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE DEWEY ARCH—IS IT TO BE ABANDONED?

HAVE the echoes of the guns that woke the morning silence in Manila Bay that May day two years ago died away? Has the memory of the gallant feat of arms faded? Thus, the New York *Herald*. During the past few weeks many other papers, in and out of New York, have discussed the same question, some of them favoring the perpetuation of the arch in marble, others, like *The Evening Post*, frankly opposing this plan. Since July 1, not a penny has been received by the committee charged with collecting subscriptions for a permanent aid, and the outlook for perpetuating this beautiful work of art appears anything but bright.

The inability or unwillingness of New York to build this monument calls forth many uncomplimentary comments from papers outside this city. The Baltimore *Herald* (August 31) says:

"The history of the naval arch is like that of all other monuments reared in what is the richest city of the country, and also the city most deficient in public spirit. Nothing that does not possess a distinct and ascertainable advertising value is likely to receive any consideration there. Sentiment, pride in our status as a nation, and similar intangible commodities will find no market in New York unless they can be converted into cold cash or realized on as an asset. The commercial instinct has thoroughly permeated every part of the population and crowded out idealism. The temporary arch had its uses. It enhanced the impressiveness of the Dewey reception spectacle and attracted many thousands of visitors, who brought money into the town. But a reproduction of the structure in marble entails such an enormous outlay as to render the returns on the investment exceedingly dubious. New York was willing to manifest enthusiasm as long as it paid, but must not be expected to depart from strict commercial usages."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (September 2) says:

"All who have seen the monumental arches of the Old World agree that in originality, grace, animation, spontaneity, and symmetry the Dewey arch is worthy perpetuity, for it is one of the most splendid creations of imagination and skill the world has seen. . . . The arch itself in its vivacity, dignity, and fascination would have been a perennial object-lesson in beauty and patriotism for the entire country. Alas for the fickleness of human worship—for the sordidness of Gotham wealth! Not only has the necessary sum not been raised for reproduction of the arch in marble; there is, on the contrary, a loud, persistent, and even resentful demand that the structure be forthwith demolished."

"Alas for American public spirit, as it slumbers and only fit-

fully awakes and briefly in the breast of the money capital of the republic! The noble arch served a selfish purpose for a long period in bringing tens of thousands to New York City to enrich its tills. That object accomplished, the intrinsic merit of the work, the lofty ideals it was intended to promote, are equally despised.

"Un-American New York City!"

SOME SINGULAR BOOK TITLES.

FROM the days of the Revival of Learning authors appear to have exercised a large amount of ingenuity in the selection of titles for their works. The value of a good book-title in our days is well understood, and brevity is one recognized element of it. So lengthy a title as that of Mrs. Burnett's recent book, "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim," is almost unknown at present and would be regarded by almost everybody now as an indefensible error of judgment. But it was not thus in the days of our great grandfathers. A writer in *Literature* (London, August 11) gives some quaint examples of lengthy and humorous titles. He says:

"The titles of old books on dress are some of them worth recalling. Here are two: 'England's Vanity, or the Monstrous Sin of Pride in Dress, Naked Shoulders, and a Hundred Other Fooleries' (1683); and 'Quippes for Upstart Newfangled Gentlewomen, or a Glass to View the Pride of Vainglorious Women, containing a Pleasant Invektive against the Fantastical Foreign Toys Daylie used in Women's Apparell' (1595). Riming titles were formerly often to be met with. The following is a good example:

Reader, here you'll plainly see
Judgment perverted by these three—
A Priest, a Judge, a Patentee—
By Thomas Heywood. 1641.

"Authors of modern educational books might take a lesson from some old writers in the choice of entertaining titles. Grammar, under the title of the 'Diversions of Purley,' assumes a most attractive guise. A sixteenth-century Latin grammar has as sub-title the following: 'A Delysious Syrupe newly Claryfied for Yonge Scholars yt thurste for that Swete Lycore of Latin Speche.' Old lexicons would be termed an 'Altearie,' or a 'New World of Works,' or a 'Manipulus Vocabulorum.' But in the invention of fanciful titles the Puritans excelled all other writers. Here are the names of some of their theological pamphlets and books: 'A most delectable Sweet Perfumed Nosegay for God's Saints to smell at' (1686); 'The Snuffers of Divine Love'; 'Heel-Pieces for Limping Sinners'; and 'The Spiritual Mustard-Pot to make the Soul Sneeze with Emotion.'"

Misleading book-titles are not uncommon also in our earlier literature. Horne Tooke's "Diversions of Purley,"—one of the most abstruse treatises on etymology—was bought in large numbers by those who believed it to be a book of games. The writer relates also an old story of the Farming Society of Dublin, the members of which ordered a dozen copies of the "Essay on Irish Bulls" under the impression that the book related to that animal. A Gallic cap to this tale is the case—said to be authentic—of the Frenchman who translated Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale" into his own language under the title "Conte de Monsieur Winter."

A German's Criticism of the English Stage.—

Shakespeare, as is well known, is more of a prophet in Germany and Austria than upon the stage of his own country. These Shakespeare-loving Germans are just now holding up hands of pity and amazement at the degeneration of the British stage. Professor Fischer, of the University of Innsbruck, declares, in an article quoted in *Literature* that the modern English theater is as bad as it can be. In all London theaters the people in the audience are of more significance than those behind the footlights. Everywhere in London the actors, playwrights, and managers are slaves of the public. Professor Fischer, many of whose

strictures apply to drama and opera in New York as well as London, says:

"There are about twenty-five theaters huddled in or near the Strand, and other theaters in the suburbs where the bourgeoisie witness the 'played-out' successes of the town. But of these fifty theaters not one is consecrated to opera or to pure tragedy. It is true that opera enjoys an episodal existence in Covent Garden, but it is not an indigenous fruit of British culture, only an exotic importation, a luxury beyond the reach of any but the rich and extravagant, and recent Wagnerei in London does not imply that there is any real following of Wagner there, but means the belated manifestation of British respect for Wagner's conquest of the Continent. Operetta, on the other hand, of 'The Belle of New York' type, with its crudeness of plot, vulgar absurdities, and light jingling music, appeals to the native ear and heart, for the Englishman, especially unmusical tho he be, dearly loves music provided it has tune in it. The mounting of these operettas is gorgeous, but misses the *ensemble*, the *chic* of Paris, and the Viennese individualization of detail."

As for English melodrama, it is "chauvinistic, brutal, and banal"; and he concludes: "In no town of the world are there more theaters than in London, and the public pays more for its theaters there than anywhere else, and yet esthetic results are *nil*. The repertoire is varied; scenic effects have reached the highest degree of technical perfection; the public loves the theater. But nevertheless Art cuts a beggarly figure on the English stage."

NOTES.

WILLIAM J. LAMPTON, whose verse has recently attracted no little attention, writes the following quatrain, printed in *The Bookman* this month:

TO JAMES LANE ALLEN.
The "Reign of Law"—
Well, Allen, you're lucky;
It's the first time it ever
Rained law in Kentucky.

The Critic reports that M. Rostand is working upon a new play dealing with the persecution of the early Christians by Nero—which he is writing for Mme. Bernhardt. The French text of a new poem by Rostand, entitled "La Journée d'une Précieuse," is published in the same magazine.

In the London *Spectator*, a good story is told of Tennyson. Once, at a dinner party, a lady next to him referred to his lines:

Birds in the high Hall-garden when twilight was falling,
Maud, Maud, Maud, Maud, they were crying and calling.

"Beautiful description," said she, "one can almost hear the nightingales singing." "Nonsense, madame," retorted Tennyson, in his abrupt manner, "they were rooks—rooks!"

MR. JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS has resigned his position as editorial writer on the Atlanta *Constitution*, and will in the future devote himself entirely to literary work. In an interview, he said: "Just say, in your kindly way, that an old family hoss, grown tired of stopping before the same doors every day, has kicked out of the harness and proposes to keep the flies off in his own way. I have a great deal of work mapped out which, if it is done well, will cover several busy years. This work would never be done if I continued to grind out editorial articles day after day."

SIR HENRY IRVING, in the course of a recent speech while distributing prizes at the Royal Academy of Music in London, made an amusing confession relating to his various mock musical performances upon the stage. In the course of a somewhat checkered career, he said, he had sometimes deceived an audience into believing that he was playing the piano. A more accomplished person, carefully concealed behind a screen, was actually producing the melody on another piano. The worst of it was that at one time he got quite a reputation as a musician, and he was driven to many subterfuges when, at social gatherings, he was pressed to perform the charming piece with which he delighted audiences at night. After such a confession some of the students might have conscientious scruples about taking prizes from such an impostor as himself. But he had at any rate made a clean breast of it at last.

MR. GEORGE MOORE, the protagonist of all things Irish and the antagonist of all things English, has written a letter to the London *Times* in support of a movement which *The Academy* terms "new and astonishing." It is nothing less than a proposal to make the Irish language the vehicle of instruction in all the schools of Keltic Ireland, the aim being to provide thus for Mr. Moore's heart's desire, a rebirth of Irish literature. Says *The Academy*: "Mr. Moore contends that the English language, burdened with four hundred years of literature, has lost its freshness, and that its fate is to become the mere language of commerce as Latin became the language of theology. The literature of the future, Mr. Moore thinks, will be written in the small languages rather than in the universal languages. This seems to us a very dubious saying. It ignores, it seems to us, the vital connection between literature and life."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

NANSEN'S RECORD BROKEN.

IT is announced by the daily press that Nansen's record for farthest north has been broken by the Duke of Abruzzi in his expedition on the *Stella Polare*. The following account is cabled to *The Sun* (New York, September 7) from Stockholm, Sweden:

"The Duke of the Abruzzi reached this coast to-day on his return from his expedition to find the North Pole. He beat Nansen's record and gained a place nearer the Pole than was ever reached before.



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THE DUKE OF ABRUZZI.

"The log of his vessel, the *Stella Polare*, shows that after eleven months in the polar ice she drifted to latitude 86° 33', while Nansen's record was latitude 86° 14'.

"One side of the vessel had been crushed in the ice and it was with difficulty that she was prevented from sinking. Food became very scarce and some of the dogs had to be eaten. A Norwegian machinist and two Italians died. The

rest of the party suffered comparatively little."

Further despatches from Tromsø state that the *Stella Polare* was pushed by the ice upon the land, where her hold filled with water, and that she leaked even after repairs had been effected. The men erected a tent in which they lived, suffering greatly from the cold. The principal party, sent out under Captain Cagni, was gone 104 days. It reached latitude 86° 33'. Captain Cagni left cairns to commemorate those who perished. The scientific results are reported to be satisfactory. On her return the *Stella Polare* lay for eleven months in the ice in latitude 82°, and everybody lived on dogs' flesh for ten days. The Duke of the Abruzzi did not take part in the active work of the expedition in its latter stages, having two fingers severely frostbitten. The following account of the duke's expedition and its purposes is from *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia):

"Prince Luigi Amadeo of Savoy-Aosta, Duke of Abruzzi, left Christiania June 21, 1899, in the steam brigantine *Stella Polare*, formerly the *Jason*, laden with 350 tons of coal and 250 tons of provisions, etc., including 1,500 packages . . . formed in such a way as to be easily carried on the arm or shoulder of a single person. These bundles were divided into four categories—food, clothing and equipments, scientific instruments, and 'useful but not indispensable articles.'

"The members of the expedition were, in addition to the duke, the Cavaliere Umberto Cagni, a captain in the royal Italian navy; Count Quirini, a naval lieutenant; Dr. Cavalli-Molinelli; two able-bodied seamen of the Italian navy, Giacomo Cardenti and Simone Camepa; four mountain guides, Giuseppe Petigaux, Alessio Fennollet, Felice Olliere, and Michele Savoye; ten Norwegian sailors, and one Esquimaux for the management of the dogs, of which there were 120. The latter were fed on a 'pemmican,' made of horse-meat and flour. . . .

"The duke's plan to reach the North Pole was exactly opposed to that adopted by Nansen. The latter attempted to approach

the Pole by the longest route, and with his ship, either by the open sea or by letting himself drift with the ice, trusting to the strength of the *Fram* to withstand the tremendous strain. The Duke of Abruzzi planned to make only a limited use of the *Stella Polare*, and to push on in as straight a line as possible over the ice with sleds after leaving the ship.

"The *Stella Polare* carried twenty sleds, each weighing forty-eight and one-half pounds, and every sled was to carry eight aluminum boxes packed with stores and a canoe. The runners of the sleds were shod with britannia metal, and had protective, removable wooden soles. Forty pairs of skates and forty pairs of snow-shoes were also carried by the expedition, which had provisions for five years. The Duke of Abruzzi is a son of Amadeo, the late King Humbert's brother, now dead, who was once King of Spain. The duke was born in Madrid while his father still reigned there."

The duke's achievement is thus characterized by Evelyn B. Baldwin, who has participated in various Arctic expeditions of recent occurrence, in an Associated Press interview:

"The achievement of the young Duke of Abruzzi in exceeding Dr. Nansen's highest north is a matter of deep interest. It proves that a 'dash' to the Pole is as feasible as an effort to reach it by the long-continued 'drift plan,' or by the establishment of relay stations, if well equipped and properly conducted, as appears to have been the case with the Italian expedition. The young duke has, moreover, clearly demonstrated that it does not require a physical giant to achieve success in the field of exploration."

A great deal of interest in the duke's achievement is manifested by the American press, and many papers comment upon the fact that Italy now holds the banner for polar expeditions. "The honor of the farthest north," says *The Evening Post* (New York), "now passes for the first time from the men of the North to the men of the South; to the race that has bred Marco Polo, Verrazano, and Columbus." *The Sun* (New York) makes the following comparisons:

"In attaining the latitude of 36° 33', the sledge party of the Duke of the Abruzzi advanced to within about 239 statute miles of the North Pole. The sledging party, under command of Captain Cagni, attained a point 21.85 statute miles nearer the pole than that reached by Nansen on April 7, 1895. The Italian expedition, therefore, has not greatly surpassed Nansen, who, on the other hand, made a long step in advance when he attained his farthest north, for he surpassed Lockwood's record of May, 1882, by 195.5 statute miles. The four highest records, all made within the past eighteen years, are: The Duke of the Abruzzi, 1900, 239.15 statute miles from the pole; Nansen, 1895, 261 miles; *The Fram*, 1895 (during her drift after Nansen left her), 280.55 miles; Lockwood, 1882, 456.5 miles."

A Rain-Storm in a Beaker.—We have all heard of a "tempest in a teapot," but it has remained for a Belgian scientist, Professor Errera, to show that this figurative meteorological phenomenon can be practically realized. The ordinary teapot being a cumbersome laboratory utensil, M. Errera uses a common chemical glass beaker, and as a more volatile liquid than water is desirable for a laboratory storm, he takes alcohol. The simple way in which the shower is obtained is thus described by M. Faideau in *La Science Illustrée* (August 18):

"A glass beaker about seven inches high and three or four in diameter is half filled with alcohol and covered with a porcelain evaporating-dish. The whole is treated for a considerable time in a water-bath, taking care not to let the alcohol boil. When the glass, the porcelain dish, and the liquid are at the same temperature, the beaker is taken from the bath and placed on a table. At the end of several minutes, the dish having cooled down, the alcohol vapor condenses near it and clouds are formed, which soon resolve themselves into very fine rain that lasts more than an hour.

"At the beginning of the experiment, the clouds keep near the

dish, but as the vase cools down they form lower; it is thus that at the equator the clouds are higher in the air than in our own climate.

"If a point of the beaker is cooled by applying to it a moistened cloth, we may produce tornadoes or whirlwinds of vapors—a veritable tempest in a glass beaker.

"This experiment on the formation of rain is very easily performed, but some precautions must be taken in heating the alcohol, and it must not be forgotten that it is very easily inflamed."
—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ENLARGED PORT-HOLES FOR OCEAN STEAMERS.

JUST after the recent steamship fire in Hoboken much comment was caused by the acknowledged fact that, if the port-holes had been large enough to admit a man's body, the loss of life would have been greatly reduced. This led to a demand that the builders of steamships should make the port-holes larger, and this has been particularly insisted upon in the English press, which has taken up the matter since its apparent abandonment in this country. *The Engineer* (London) publishes an impartial note of the case, and concludes that in most instances enlargement of the port-holes would do more harm by weakening the vessel's structure than would be compensated for by the increased facility for escape in case of fire. Says that paper:

"The lamentable loss of life and the harrowing details of the sufferings in the terrible harbor fire in New York have led many correspondents in the daily press to urge the fitting of enlarged port-holes in the sides of passenger-ships. From the accounts furnished to the American papers by those engaged in the work of rescuing people from the burning ships, it appears that but for the small size of the port-holes in the ships' sides the loss of life would have been comparatively insignificant. Rear-Admiral Melville, of the United States navy, who did good service in the work of rescue, is said to have stated that 'had the port-holes been a few inches wider every person would have escaped.' This same authority is said to have denounced the port-holes on the *Saale* as 'abominations!' Other comments on the catastrophe run: 'The worst feature of the whole affair was the ghastly mistake that had been made in constructing the port-holes of the unfortunate vessels too small to admit the passage of a human body.'

"All this is, of course, quite natural and excusable in the circumstances; but it betokens an increasing disregard for or lack of appreciation of the purposes ordinarily to be served by port-holes, and the difficulties and objections there are in the way of departing from the accepted practise in the matter. The present size of port-hole satisfies, in the main, all ordinary requirements as to light and ventilation for state-rooms, at the same time that other conflicting conditions are met. Two of the latter are the maintenance of longitudinal strength in the upper works of passenger-ships and the minimizing of parts liable to failure in resisting the blows of the sea. Of course, if the contingency of fire, remote and unique as in the case of that at New York, must be positively provided for, then the inventive skill of our ship-builders and the thoroughness of our ship-owners will no doubt be found equal to the occasion.

"It has been maintained in some of the correspondence on this subject that there may be various causes, besides fire, which would make the upper deck of vessels untenable—a mutiny, say, or pirates boarding in some southern ocean. If every contingency, however remote, is to be provided for, then ship-owners might as well instance the facility the enlarged port-hole would afford to passengers inclined to suicide, and to thieving 'water rats' for entering and leaving staterooms when vessels are in harbor. Doubtless the Hoboken catastrophe will not be without its influence in securing larger port-holes, where these can safely and conveniently be fitted without impairing other and generally more requisite arrangements; but in view of the uninformed and hysterical—tho well-intentioned—clamor for enlarged port-holes, and the stigmatizing as 'abominations' of those ordinarily provided, it may be just as well to have all the facts put clearly before the public."

A similar conclusion is reached by *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, O.). After noting that the subject is not a new one, it goes on to say, editorially:

"Each time such an event occurs the subject of a larger port-hole is agitated. It was so in 1891 when the liner *Anglia* was thrown on her beam-ends in the Hoogly mud. Naval architects and builders took up the subject then, and came to the conclusion that the port-holes could not be made larger. Port-holes are not intended as avenues of escape, but as means whereby light and air may be admitted to the inward parts of a ship. It was decided that they could not be made larger without a sacrifice of structural strength. The British board of trade, which exercises a very close vigilance over the conduct of British shipping, issued a revised edition of their instructions recently in which they say: 'Surveyors should remember that while in some places, such as the ends of poops, forecastles, and bridge-houses, and in the sides or ends of deck-houses, the size of scuttles may be as large as convenient; where, however, they go through the side-plating the structural strength of the ship may be affected by them and a larger diameter than ten inches should not in such cases be recommended. In the forward part of the ship it may sometimes be undesirable to have them so large as ten inches.' To increase their size is to structurally weaken the vessel and render possible the admission of the sea, which would undoubtedly prove as productive to terrible disaster as fire."

A WATCH WITH BALL-BEARINGS.

ALMOST everything that runs at all nowadays runs on ball-bearings. The latest piece of mechanism to use this form of friction-saving is a watch exhibited at the Paris Exposition by a French firm. According to M. L. Reverchon, who describes the watch in *Cosmos* (Paris, August 11), it is a great success, and bids fair to supersede watches made on the old plan, at least when very fine and durable work is desired. Says this writer:

"The bicycle has shown us that axles and pivots that roll on their bearings are better than those that simply rub. . . . It was only natural that watchmakers should seek to profit by these same advantages in their own industry, where, more than in any other business, regularity is absolutely necessary, and where the motive force, whether due to a weight or to a spring, is always relatively feeble. Thus, several years ago, M. Chateau made tower-clocks with ball-bearings, which allowed a considerable economy of weight.

"With the watch, the problem was more complex, for here we have to do only with pivots whose diameter is measured by the tenth of a millimeter [$\frac{1}{100}$ inch]. M. Léon Gruet . . . has solved the problem, and has done it so successfully that the first ball-bearing watch figures at the Exposition, after taking a bulletin of the first class at the Observatory of Besançon.

"This watch is a man's watch of the ordinary size. . . . All its pivots roll on balls of one-half and one-quarter millimeter [$\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$ inch] in diameter, of hard tempered steel, well rounded and polished. Only the movable parts of the escapement, which receive only an extremely feeble motive impulse, are without them."

M. Reverchon gives exact details and figures regarding the whole mechanism, which we need not reproduce here. He says further:

"It would be superfluous to dwell on the skill and patience which M. Gruet must have devoted to the production of such a masterpiece. The execution of the balls alone constituted a considerable difficulty in so small a mechanism, where the least irregularity might destroy all the advantages inherent in their use.

"Besides the general advantages resulting directly from the use of ball-bearings, there are other more special ones which are not less important. It is asserted with reason that the thinness of the pivots is an important factor of precision and considerably lessens the absorption of energy, which must be carefully looked out for in a watch. The result is that at the base of the ordinary cylindrical pivot, which is much weaker than the axle whose end it forms, is a point of danger, and this often determines the frac-

ture of the pivot. With ball-bearings, the cylindrical form may be replaced with the conical. This shape enables us to place circular rows of balls with diameter as small as desired, and avoids completely all danger of breakage at the base of the pivot.

"M. Gruet believes that the balls should be as small as possible. He has taken great pains to make balls of the uniform size of one-quarter millimeter [$\frac{1}{100}$ inch] in diameter, and he hopes that the expense may be considerably reduced. It will probably be with these miniature balls as it has been with the tiny screws used in watches. These can now be bought at 10 centimes [2 cents] a dozen, with diameter of one-quarter millimeter, microscopic pitch, and regularly made head with slit in the middle.

"We may note in closing that 'jewels' of sapphire or other precious stones have no more reason for existence, as they present no advantages over tempered steel. The result is a reduction in the necessary labor of manufacture and in the price.

"To sum up, the ball-bearing watch has made its trial trip. . . . Theory and practise agree that it is an advance over its predecessors, and doubtless the public will confirm this judgment."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HEALTH FROM SHADE-TREES.

THAT shade is more healthful than sunshine, provided the shade is caused by trees, is maintained in *Health Culture* by Dr. Felix L. Oswald. Dr. Oswald calls attention at the outset to what he considers the strange fact that not one of the religions of the world gives a word of warning against the folly of forest destruction, altho the ax has turned 5,000,000 square miles of once fertile regions into deserts, and has made one third of the Eastern continent an unfit abode of the human species. Says Dr. Oswald:

"Spain, in the glory of her ancient woodlands, was the Eden of Southern Europe; treeless Spain has become a gehenna of poverty and disease. Forest-shaded Sicily begat athletes and philosophers, heroes and merchant princes; Sicily in its present sun-blistered condition evolves chiefly bandits, beggars, and vermin. The entire coast region of the Mediterranean has been 'cleared,' with the result of losing four fifths of its former population and at least nine tenths of its former productiveness.

"The same in Southern France, in Portugal, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Persia, and Hindustan.

"It might indeed be questioned if all human follies and crimes taken together have caused as much permanent mischief as the insane destruction of nature's safeguards against life-blighting droughts. A land without trees is in as sad a plight as a flayed animal. The New World's wealth of woodlands is the chief guarantee of its prosperity.

"Forests of shady leaf-trees mitigate climatic extremes, and there is not the slightest doubt that they attract rain showers. A few hundred square miles of wooded dells in the valley of the Rio de San Pedro, Peru, enjoy an annual average of twenty inches of rain, while in the adjoining desert of Atacama droughts have been known to continue for six years. Ibrahim Pasha's tree plantations in upper Egypt increased the yearly rainfall from nine to fifteen inches. In Italy it has decreased one half; in some districts of Northern Africa (the ancient Numidia, for instance) at least four fifths. Forests shelter insect-destroying birds and prevent the destructive effects of inundations by absorbing rain showers that would pour down from treeless slopes as from a slate roof."

Even from a purely sanitary point of view, Dr. Oswald goes on to say, shade-trees justify all the claims of their friends. Leaves generate oxygen and absorb noxious gases. In towns like Savannah, Ga., with its fourfold rows of stately forest-trees shading every principal street, sunstrokes are far less frequent than in the sun-scorched (tho more elevated) settlements of the prairie States.

Shade-trees, too, prevent ophthalmia. Says the writer:

"I am still haunted by the recollection of a scene in the harbor suburb of Girgenti, where children with red, swollen eyelids were foraging in a dump pile and wrangling for bones with a

number of equally bleary-eyed dogs. There was not a tree in sight. Far up and down the undulating beach the heat of the sun made the air tremble, and the glare of its reflection from the refuse of old salt pans was almost as afflictive as the glitter of a snow-field. Yet on that same spot Agrigentum, with its population of keen-eyed Greeks, flourished for three hundred years, a city of gardens and groves, rivaling the wealth of Carthage, the mistress of the Mediterranean."

Dr. Oswald would also hold forest destruction responsible for malaria, in many of its forms, owing to the diluvium carried down by the mountain torrents to form pestilential marshes. He asserts that among the sanitary equipments of a model dwelling-house shade-trees should rank with the best plumber's contrivances, and that a house in a grove is worth twice the rent of a house on a naked hillside. In conclusion, Dr. Oswald refers to the crusade against shade-trees once undertaken by Dr. Dio Lewis, and says:

"In his zeal for the propaganda of the sunshine gospel he caused the destruction of trees enough to supply a first-class sawmill for a number of years. His objection was founded on the belief that sunshine is a microbe killer, nature's chief specific for the cure of germ diseases; but in sparsely wooded Hindustan, sun rays have not prevented the spread of frightful epidemics. They do not check the development of malaria germs in the fens of the Adriatic, nor of typhoid germs in the slums of our Southern seaport towns.

"Nor would it be easy on that theory to explain the longevity of our backwoodsmen, or of the German foersters (government forest wardens), who vie in surrounding their cottages with over-arching leafy trees. Not a sun ray reaches the Foersterhaus from May to November; but in winter, when sunshine is really a blessing, the screen opens, or holds its own just enough to mitigate the blasts of the north wind."

ICED DRINKS IN HOT WEATHER—A FRENCH VIEW.

AMERICANS have long been noted for their free use of iced drinks in hot weather, and now we are informed by the daily press that even Londoners are becoming converts to the habit. The following extract from *La Science Illustrée* shows that in France also the cup that clinks but not inebriates has attracted at least a sufficient number to cause a warning voice to be raised by the medical profession. Such warnings have not been wanting even in this country, but they have had scant regard from the people. The rules laid down by the Parisian medical men, as stated below, will not meet with the approval of total abstainers, but they are at least interesting as showing the point of view from which this subject is treated in France. Says the writer:

"When the body is in perspiration, the pernicious effects of iced drinks are especially to be feared, and unfortunately this intolerable heat of the skin is just what prompts us to take cold drinks. Two very different effects may then follow: either the cooling that results gives place to a reaction, and all is well, or a general decrease of temperature takes place throughout the body. The mechanism of this second effect, which is ordinarily fatal, is easy to understand.

"Under the influence of the high exterior temperature, the skin is heated, dilates, and the perspiration issues through all the pores. But the stomach has preserved its normal temperature, and the ingestion of an iced drink acts directly, not on the skin, but on the walls of the stomach. The latter is considerably cooled, and when equilibrium tends to be reestablished the stomach and the neighboring viscera take what heat they need from the skin. At once the temperature of the skin falls, the pores contract, and perspiration is checked. The blood is carried violently toward the internal parts, causing congestions and inflammations that endanger life.

"What precautions should be taken to prevent such accidents as these?

"All physicians agree on the following rules:

"1. Add to the water some foreign substance; at least a little sugar or wine.

"2. Drink in small mouthfuls and keep the liquid as long as possible in the mouth to warm it before taking it into the stomach.

"3. Before taking the cold drink eat some solid food, even in very small quantity, such as bread, biscuit, or chocolate.

"4. At balls and parties it is preferable, when heated, to take weak tea, punch, or some warm drink.

"5. In case a person wishes to take an iced drink in spite of the resulting dangers, slightly stimulating Roman punches are less objectionable than ice-cream and especially than fruit ices. The numerous and various ailments that may follow the ingestion of an iced liquid sometimes yield rapidly to the use of a warm drink. At parties or teas punch will often serve as an antidote to the objectionable effects of ices."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DOES CUTTING PROMOTE GROWTH OF HAIR?

THIS question is answered by the *Frankfurter Wochenblatt* in this wise: "It is believed by laymen and professional hairdressers that cutting largely increases the growth of the hair. This belief begins with the involuntary comparison of the hair with a plant. As grass that is often cut short grows again and becomes thicker, so, it is believed, the hair should do when it is cut. This comparison, however, is a false one. A developed hair is a perfectly formed mass of horn which has nothing further to do with the case in which the hair rests than to receive from it from below further growth and to be held firmly by it. . . . In this mass of horn, as in the nails of the fingers and the toes, there is no longer any sap in circulation; this mass, so to speak, is a product which can not be quickened and strengthened by new nourishment, because the latter can not enter it. On the other hand, what happens in a blade of grass is totally different. The blade of grass is a network of fine ducts in which is constantly circulating the nourishment which the blade draws from the root; it presents, in contrast with the dead body of the hair, a living, vegetating substance which has a most intimate connection with the condition of its root, and which dries up infallibly when it is separated from its root, while the hair will remain unaffected for thousands of years after its papilla has withered away. We need cite only one irresistible proof of this, the hair on the heads of mummies. The root of the hair as long as it exists can produce a new hair when the old hair has fallen out, while the root of many a plant gives existence to one sprout only and then together with it declines and dies. The more a hair is disturbed in its natural growth by continually cutting off its end the less rest its papilla, the real producer of the hair, finds; the papilla, being constantly incited to excessive production, wavers finally in its activity, decays, and dies. For this reason a woman with a bald head is never or seldom seen, as the natural and very slow process of the growth of a woman's hair is not disturbed. The individual hair reaches a definite length; after years it falls out of itself, and a new hair begins to appear as soon as the papilla has had time to rest itself thoroughly and to prepare itself for the process of a new growth. These are the reasons which lead to the obviously valid conclusion that cutting the hair is rather injurious than useful."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Southern Magnetic Pole.—Further news of Borchgrevink's south polar expedition has reached Christiania. Prof. Yugvar Nielsen's comments on the news, says the *Vossische Zeitung*, dispel the uncertainty that prevailed in regard to certain points. It has been ascertained finally that the expedition has calculated the position of the southern magnetic pole, but has not itself reached that goal. It was the phraseology of the first news that provoked doubt on this point. The expedition undertook several voyages by sled in the Antarctic winter of 1899, but that progress was very difficult, the ice of the interior being wholly unlike that of Greenland. It was found that South Victoria Land is extraordinarily broken and extremely inaccessible, that it has many enormous glaciers, and that it varies in height from 5,000 to 14,000 feet. The voyages by sled did not, therefore, include this district. Having landed at Cape Adare, Borchgrevink made several attempts to penetrate the

country before him, but found the topography too formidable an obstacle. Sailing from the Cape on the *Southern Cross*, he entered the great bay that is known by the name of its discoverer, James Ross. Here by ship he pressed forward until he reached 78° 35' south latitude. (Ross had reached only 78° 4'). From this point he voyaged by sled to the highest point yet reached, 78° 50'. The voyage by sled was consequently not a very long one. The winter was very severe, and its effect on the expedition showed that in the vicinity of the South Pole a much more rigorous climate prevails than that which is characteristic of the North Pole. The observations made by the Belgian south polar expedition corroborate this statement.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Aberration Period of Middle Life.—A physician of Great Britain, George H. R. Dabbs, M.D., makes a suggestion that has in it all the elements for an interesting controversy. His suggestion is thus given in the London *Spectator* (July 28):

"(1) 'That between the ages, in men, of fifty-seven and sixty-two years 'errors of judgment,' as they are called, are more common than before or after those periods. (2) That this period of partial eclipse is, in my belief, associated with a period of climacteric. (3) That the catastrophes may be fortunately rare as italicizing this presumption, careful observation may yet find in the small and unrecorded matters of life such variations from the 'usual' in individuals as justify comment where matters are unimportant, and reflection where some crisis has arisen in the imperious trial of which they may have failed or fallen short. (4) And finally, I think I may say that if a careful examination be made of the preventible disasters of the last twenty years, and of the ages of those who were held responsible by the verdict of mankind for such lamentable issues, there will be found a strange coincidence in the range of their ages, which may appear to, at least, favor a more natural theory as explanation than the constant and almost wearisome one of the epileptic possession or influence."

Dr. Dabbs says his theory is the result of observation, but he does not, in his *Spectator* article, attempt to do more than suggest.

The Force of a Blow.—"Two questions that are frequently asked," says "The Professor" in *Science and Industry* (September), "are: With what force will a falling hammer strike? and, With what force will a projectile fired from a gun strike an object? These questions can not be answered directly, as they are based on a misconception. A moving body possesses kinetic energy, or ability to do work, which can only be expressed in foot-pounds, but not in pounds of force, since the work done by the hammer or projectile in coming to rest is not a manifestation of force but of energy. Work is measured by the product of force and distance; hence, if the work a body has done or is capable of doing is known, the force could be determined for each case if by some means it were possible to determine exactly the distance in which the work was done. This distance depends on various resistances, such as that due to moving the object struck, the resistance to penetration, friction, the resistance to shearing or deformation of the body, etc. The distance through which these resisting forces act is generally indeterminate, and since the average of the resisting forces varies generally with the distance, this average resisting force is also indeterminate, and hence the force that, acting through a distance, will absorb all the kinetic energy of the hammer or projectile can not be determined for the reasons given."

A New Discovery in Inoculation.—A newly discovered property of cells of various organs has just been announced to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. Delezeune. According to a notice in *La Nature* (August 18): "If an animal is inoculated with the liquid given by any macerated organ, this animal yields a serum which, inoculated in a new animal, brings about the destruction of the cells of the corresponding organ. Thus, for example, we may cause the destruction of the salivary glands, the kidneys, etc. An emulsion of the liver, when given by inoculation to an animal, determines a modification of its serum, such that this serum, when likewise administered to another animal, provokes the destruction of the hepatic cells. The action is strictly limited to the organs affected. Furthermore, M. Delezeune has discovered that the serum in question, inoculated continuously in weak doses in a healthy animal, makes it immune against the action of stronger serums."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS THE CHURCH LOSING HER HOLD ON THE PUBLIC MIND?

THAT the Christian church has to a great extent lost the influence on public thought and life in America which she possessed in former generations is often asserted. In European lands, where state and church are still united, the conditions for such a retrogression seem, on the surface, not to be so numerous; yet even there, according to recent expressions, practically the same tendency prevails. A full discussion of this very practical problem is found in the new Leipsic church paper, *Der Alte Glaube* (No. 39), the pronounced organ of decided orthodoxy, from which we collect the following views:

The church of the present day does not occupy that preeminence in public thought that she did formerly. The beginning of the break took place in the days of the French Revolution, altho the principle of the separation of religious influences from the affairs of life lies embedded in the Reformation, which principle was, however, not then carried out, as is evidenced by the adoption of the infamous practise of "Cujus regio, ejus religio" (To whom the state belongs, he has the right to decide what the religion of the subjects is to be). Nor did Frederick the Great, with his favorite idea, "Everybody in my state can get salvation after his own fashion," draw the legitimate conclusions from his tenet. It is the irony of history that a principle that really is the product of the Reformation should have been developed into full maturity only through the revolution of the "most faithful daughter of the church," through France and the storming of the Bastille in 1789. Germany has begun only recently to make the application of principle that pushes the church into the background when matters of public life or thought are at issue.

The change can probably be dated from 1876, when the new civil marriage law went into operation. The best indication of this is seen in the most important public functions. When William I. was crowned, the ceremony took place in a church; a custom which William II. did not imitate. The old emperor never undertook an important public work without the presence of his famous court preacher Vögel, who was present at the cornerstone laying of the Northeast Canal, of the Parliament building in Berlin, at all of the great monument-unveiling ceremonies, and who held a position almost as prominent as that of Bismarck or Moltke. All this has now been changed, and the church, through her representatives, does not officially take part in these functions. The Parliament is still opened with prayer, but the attendance of members is very slim. In fact, the life of the people, the directing of the affairs of the nation as such, have steadily come to be more and more an affair of the state alone. The church has, for instance, virtually nothing to say even in the appointment of the theological professors, whose work it is to train the future pastors and preachers for the church. She is not asked whether these men are acceptable to her or not, whether they represent her faith or not. In other ways the omnipotence of the state is more and more pushing into the background the official representation and influence of the church in matters of public concern and interest.

And is this a misfortune for the church? Yes and no. If at the same time Christianity, too, were suppressed, then the former would be the correct reply; otherwise, the negative answer is right. And fortunately it can be said that while the official representatives and external organization of Christianity have lost their prominence in public affairs, Christianity as such has not. On the contrary, it has never been as powerful as it is now, nor has the Christian faith ever been more thoroughly respected than at present. Kings and princes delight to honor it, and none of the mighty of the earth so boldly and joyfully give public expression to their faith in the fundamentals of the gospel truth as does the brilliant Emperor of Germany. But in this respect the people are behind the ruler. How ridiculous has been the outcome of the crusade inaugurated by the Social Democrats to induce the German workingmen to turn their backs on their faith *en masse*! Scarcely a handful have followed the wild declarations and example of Most. In fact, even in Social Democratic circles "Jesus" is a person spoken

of with favor, and even claimed as one of the "comrades." Princes still claim to hold their position "by the grace of God," and the coin even of France, where officially those in power are anything but representatives of Christianity, expresses a trust in God. Then, too, are not all the public charities, which are flourishing now as never before, really a lesson learned from Christianity? In the salons of the fashionable, it is even "chic" to be an adherent of the faith. Indeed, in spite of the bitter enmity of the loud declaimers of unbelief, and the influence of a godless science, and the stupidity of the carnal-minded masses of the times, Christianity is recognized as never before. The sum of the whole matter is this, that it is a leading characteristic of the times, especially in Germany, to despise the church; but it is equally certain that Christianity is honored, and is a living and vital agency in the thought and life of the people.

And yet this is really a great misfortune. Christianity can not live and thrive, even if certain of its principles are publicly recognized, if the institution that was divinely established to give expression to that faith—namely, the church as an organization—should fail or fall. A Christianity without a church is unthinkable, just as society without a government is impossible. The form may change, but in essence the church of Jesus Christ will remain a permanent establishment of His gospel to rule the world.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DEAN FARRAR ON IMPERIALISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

IT is easy for those who hold that war is anti-Christian to draw frightful pictures of the miseries which every war must bring, writes Dean Farrar in a recent article. "And after they have harrowed our feelings to the uttermost, they will demand in triumph, 'How can you pretend to maintain that war can be a permissible remedy for human wrongs when it inevitably inflicts, on myriads of the helpless and the innocent, miseries incomparably more intolerable than the grievances which it was designed to remove?' In spite of all this, we answer with entire conviction that war in any just and holy cause is not only defensible, but is a positive duty."

The Dean bases his argument for war largely upon Biblical sanctions. He writes (in *The North American Review*, September):

"If all men were just, if all men loved each other, war would, indeed, be unnecessary; but, as law-courts and policemen and prisons are necessary, even in the polity of a Christian nation, so, while the world continues to be what it is, the suppression of all appeals to the decision of war would involve the certain and absolute triumph of robbery, oppression, greed, and injustice. The occasional necessity for the resort to war, in order to settle serious national differences, is recognized throughout the whole of Holy Scripture. There are whole books of the Old Testament which ring with the clash of conflict. In the Prophet Isaiah, we read that 'the Lord of Hosts mustereth the hosts of the battle'; and the Israelites, tho they knew themselves to be the chosen people of God and under His special protection, yet felt themselves bound to gather together the armies with which He went forth to war. Nor is it otherwise in the New Testament. When soldiers, on their way to a campaign, came to John the Baptist, he did not give them the most distant hint that their very employment was unlawful, nor did he bid them return to their homes, but only commanded them to be just and upright. Our Lord never forbade war, from which He sometimes took His metaphors. He said: 'When a strong man armed keepeth his palace, his goods are in peace.'"

"War is but the collective form of the age-long, unceasing conflict of the human race against the usurpations of tyrannous evil. It is a fraction of that Armageddon struggle, described in the Apocalypse, in which the Son of God rides forth at the head of all His saints to subdue the machinations of the devil and his angels. Every just and necessary war is but an episode in, and a continuation of, that divine crusade."

"Since, then, in the present condition of our fallen human nature, no means are open to us to stay the ruinous dominance of wickedness except war—adopted as the last resort, when all

other means have been tried in vain—no Christian may need have any misgiving at taking part in that awful, yet final, arbitrament, in which the issues are left to the determination of the God of Battles. Hence it is that He who brings good out of evil, and makes even the wrath of man abound to his praise, so often causes war, amid all its terrible accidents, to tend in a marked manner to the ennoblement of individual character. There has scarcely been any war in which some of the finest elements of virtue have not been educated. What splendor of self-sacrifice, what unflinching battle-brunt of heroism, what sense of the absolute supremacy of duty, does war call forth, even in the humblest and most ignorant soldiers!"

The history of war, says Dean Farrar, has shown us many professional soldiers who have been also saints—Abraham, Joshua, Gideon, Barak, David, and the Maccabees—in ancient times. Among modern soldier-saints, Dean Farrar appears especially to admire General Gordon:

"A braver soldier and a more consistent Christian never lived; and England owes him a debt of unending gratitude. Yet Gordon so little shrank from being known to be humbly faithful in the daily performance of his religious duties that every soldier in his camp was aware that there were certain hours of the day in which he must not be disturbed, because the white handkerchief was then fastened outside his tent, and that was a sign that he was engaged in private prayer, and in the study of the Holy Scriptures.

"But it seems to me that I have said enough to prove my point, that a war waged in the cause of truth and right, tho it may be a very terrible necessity, yet in human history still continues to be at times a necessary duty, even for the most Christian nation, and is in no way at conflict with the obligations by which every true Christian is eternally bound."

WHAT THE CHINESE THINK OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

JUST at present special interest attaches itself to the pamphlets which the Chinese mandarins and other authorities are circulating against Christianity. From one of them, entitled "A Death-Blow to the Corrupt Doctrine," we quote the following description given of the Christian religion:

"The religion of Tien-Tshu [literally, the sect of the Lord of the heavens] owes its origin to a man named Jesus. Its followers practise all kinds of evils without limit. They come together every seventh day of the week in the church, and as soon as the ceremonies are over they give themselves up to all kinds of excesses. They apply innumerable devilish and unnatural arts, practise sorcery on the ignorant by magic trickery and songs, until he is persuaded to join their sect. As soon as a person connects himself with their religious communion, he receives five ounces of silver from the teacher and a pill. As soon as he takes this pill, he becomes perfectly confused in his mind, and goes out and destroys the monuments of his ancestors and adores nothing but the image of a naked child, which points to heaven with one finger and with the other to the earth. They say that this is the Prince Jesus.

"Those families that have daughters and join this religion prevent at least one of these from marrying in order to make her a female follower of the great Screamer who makes use of the incantations and sorcery formulas. In the case of death, the priest drives out of the house all the relatives and friends, and amid all kinds of formulas and behind locked doors he puts the body in the coffin. Before he does so, he secretly cuts both the eyes out of the head. The reason is the following: Out of every one hundred pounds of Chinese lead eight pounds of silver can be secured, and the other ninety-two pounds can be sold at the original price. However, the only way in which this silver can be extracted is to mix it with the eyes of dead Chinese. The eyes of foreigners are perfectly useless for this purpose. . . .

"It is impossible to describe all the ceremonies and customs of this religious sect; but one thing is certain, namely, that the sole and only motive in their religion is to stultify our people and, under a false pretext, to destroy all the Chinese. The real object is to gain control of the empire. The adherents of this

sect are constantly murdering people, in order to bring sacrifices to their Prince Jesus. When a great man dies in their midst, they offer up thousands of men and women at the shrine of their God, and, to do so, they seize foreigners and poor people and even travelers, and murder them. The adherents of Jesus consider it very honorable to have a great many wives, and some of their highest officials have as many as three thousand women. They eat no meat and drink no wine, and in general are a miserable, depraved, and inhuman race of beings."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A PROTESTANT VIEW OF "THE CHAINED BIBLE."

IN our issue of August 18, we quoted from an article by Dr. B. F. De Costa, giving evidence to show that the Roman Catholic Church has favored the reading of the Bible by the people. Dr. De Costa, who before his change from Anglicanism to Roman Catholicism was an opponent of ritualism and in no sense an imitator of the ceremonies of his present church, as has often been erroneously stated, is now convinced that the Roman Church is the great champion and protector of the Bible. His statements, however, have been called in question by several Protestant writers, including the Rev. L. H. Burry in *The Lutheran Standard* (September 1). Mr. Burry says:

"When Dr. De Costa says that there were editions of the Bible before Luther, it is true. There were 58 Latin 'editions,' whether editions of 500 or 1,000, he does not say. It was a complete copy of one of these Luther discovered in 1507, fastened to a chain. When he says there were 39 German 'editions,' we answer from Kurz ('Church History,' vol. ii., § 115 A): 'Before Luther, there were fourteen printed editions of the Bible in High and five in Low German. The translations made from the Vulgate (Latin, Roman version), were in all practically the same. The translators are unknown. The diction is for the most part clumsy, and the sense scarcely intelligible.' Let me add, that the (Latin) Vulgate translation did not always agree with the original Greek of the Bible, and in this translation of a translation, the Latin is often misunderstood and clumsily rendered in German. For example, Matt. xxii. 42, 'What think ye of Christ?'—'*Quid vobis videtur de Christo?*'—it is translated, '*Was ist euch gesehen von Christo?*' Mark viii. 6: 'Giving thanks'—'*Gratias agere*'—is translated, '*Gnade wirken*.' That Luther plagiarized such work is a ridiculous charge, but his work was plagiarized by Rome. Emser, a Romanist, made a few changes, and put his own name on the title-page, and presto! it was done; and he had a German Bible nearly as good as Luther's. . . . If there were so many editions of the Bible, even a cheap pocket edition, in 1507, it is strange that Luther, a student, never saw a complete copy, even in Latin, till he was twenty years old, and that, when he had translated the New Testament, his publisher found a ready sale at about \$1.50 per copy—a high price for the times—and actually sold 100,000 copies of the complete Bible from 1534 to 1574. . . .

"There were, no doubt, some of the popes who urged the study of the Scriptures, and it was high time; among the clergy they knew little or nothing of them. And, no doubt, there were those who, at heart, longed to give the people the Word; but the impetus, before Luther's day, always came from the reformers—the Waldensians, Wycliffe, Hussites, etc. On the other hand, the Romish Church always had, and still has, a chain to the word of God, with which it is shackled and bound. The Romish Church has always restricted the reading of the Bible, and De Costa and all others who assert the contrary know it. . . . Various councils, as that of Tarancon (1234), endeavored to check the spread of the Scriptures. In the Council of Oxford (1408), attempts made to spread the Scriptures in the vernacular were scandalized, and it was ordered that no one should make a translation without the consent of the bishop—and the bishop, as far as we know, saw to it that none was made. The Council of Trent, 1545-63, in Rule IV. of 'the ten rules concerning prohibited books,' states that inasmuch as the reading of the Bible in the vernacular is in general more full of danger than of use, it can be allowed only to those who are too well grounded in the

faith to be shaken, and who for that reason have the permission of their pastors or confessors. Such reading, moreover, is to be only of approved translations, and even those booksellers can not sell save upon permission of the bishop. The Council of Trent is the highest authority in the Romish Church."

THE STRANGE CASE OF "Mlle. SMITH" AND THE PLANET MARS.

THE appearance of an English version of Prof. Th. Flournoy's surprising monograph, "From India to the Planet Mars," in which he gives the results of his scientific investigations of a rare case of abnormal mental development in a young Swiss woman (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 26), has again drawn attention to this subject. It will be remembered that Mlle. Blanche F—, or, as Professor Flournoy usually calls her, "Mlle. Smith," appears to have clear recollection of three distinct previous existences or incarnations—first in the planet Mars; second as a princess in Southern India in 1491; and third as Marie Antoinette at the time of the French Revolution. The critic of the New York Times (August 18) remarks that Professor Flournoy's book "presents sufficient unanswered problems to occupy the attention of the members of Professor James's group [The Society for Psychical Research] until the end of their days, if not after." Concerning these three personalities, the writer says:

"Professor Flournoy, as a cautious scientist, was not to be easily gulled. Altho he was forced to acknowledge that her Sanskrit was perfectly academic, he could at first find no confirmation of the persons and places said by the medium to exist in India in 1491. At length, after a long search, however, he came upon a book by one Marlés, published in Paris in 1828, which gave all the persons, places, and events described by Mlle. Smith in her Indian romance. As to the reincarnation of Marie Antoinette, Professor Flournoy believes that he has discovered the foundation of this illusion in the elder Dumas's 'Memoirs of a Physician' and similar historical romances, which the medium at some time or other has perused with singular discrimination. But—and this is the point that the spiritualists will eagerly seize upon—he has so far been unable to establish the connection between Mlle. Smith and Marlés's book; he is also unable to discover where she may have received the impressions which have inspired the Martian cycle. . . .

"It should be said that Professor Flournoy is not at all in sympathy with the reincarnation idea. He explains what he can and leaves the rest to others. But his candor and scientific temperament have not prevented him from writing a most fascinating book, and, under the spell of his visualization, some readers will doubtless be moved to believe things which the eminent psychologist rejects."

A still more recent manifestation of Mlle. Smith's powers is reported by cable from Geneva by a correspondent of the New York Sun, who compares her case to that of the young Englishman in Kipling's celebrated tale, "The Finest Story in the World." His account, which has evident "journalistic" touches, proceeds thus:

"A few days ago Professor Flournoy submitted this strange case, unspeakably strange even if it be nothing more than an impostor, to a committee of undoubted savants. The séance was held in the private house of a German professor at Charlottenburg. Among the guests were a number of university professors, of whom two are doctors, whose names are household words throughout Germany. There were also present three professors of the Oriental Seminary, Professors Bacha, Hsuek-Shen, and Hassan Djelaeddin, and two newspaper men. Professor Flournoy gave the assembled guests a brief résumé of his observations and then proceeded to put Miss F— into a hypnotic sleep. He declined to have the lights extinguished, as it was an important point to watch the subject's face.

"Upon being commanded to speak, Miss F— uttered what one of the newspaper men describes as 'a strange sounding idiom with innumerable a's.' Two of the Indian philologists made a movement of surprise. 'Sanskrit undoubtedly,' said one. 'She speaks it better than I can,' remarked the other. 'It is wonderfully pure and classical.' He then proceeded to interpret: 'She is in a temple . . . huge pillars all round. She is lying on steps going down to the water. . . . The water is yellow, the steps white and rose-colored. . . . She smites her head on the stones, weeping. . . . She is afraid of the monkeys . . . hundreds of them. . . . She worships them because they are holy. . . . She makes a vow to . . . ' The sleeper stopped short: the blood rose to her face and her lips quivered. Suddenly she started singing softly, 'Madame Veto avait promis. . . . ' 'The Carmagnole!' The face of the medium now assumed such a wild expression, in contrast to her soft, monotonous voice, that some of the guests became alarmed. She suddenly stopped again. One or two of

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AN EXAMPLE OF "MARTIAN" WRITING.

the doctors present felt the pulse of the medium, and tested the nerve-sensitiveness by holding a light to the eyes and pricking the arm with needles.

"Professor Flournoy said that he had only once succeeded in transmitting the influence from Miss F— to another person by contact of hands, and that it might be possible for a hypnotic medium to follow the working of her mind in this fashion. A young specialist in nervous diseases volunteered to make the experiment. Dr. Flournoy placed him exactly opposite Miss F—, joined the palms of their hands and gently stroked the point of juncture. The blood disappeared from the young doctor's face and his heart began to heave. Then for five minutes all was silence. The following is a shorthand report made by one of the reporters of what the doctor said when commanded to speak. His voice was hoarse and without expression as he said:

"What a curious city . . . houses like pyramids . . . one on

top of the other . . . like hills . . . all glass . . . no, not glass . . . glistening . . . don't know . . . what is that? . . . Trees . . . animals . . . living . . . but they are fixed to the ground . . . what flowers, opening and closing themselves . . . curious glowing eyes inside . . . strange scent. . . Oh! what is behind there? . . . a mountain, a volcano . . . but there is no fire . . . burning air . . . thunder . . . lightning . . . we fly . . . we are in a current . . . swept along . . . all is alive . . . but where . . . but what . . . in the glass pyramids . . . stuff like glass, tho . . . pigmies . . . how strange . . . like children with immense heads . . . men? . . . speaking. . . But what? . . . we fly . . . curious feelings . . . what's that? . . . darkness . . . a light flashes . . . a column of air . . . oh! oh! . . . an apparition . . . clouds . . . life . . . terrible . . .

"The young doctor's voice suddenly became a shriek, and the host sprang forward, demanding that the experiment should stop. Professor Flournoy obeyed, and awoke the doctor and Miss F— simultaneously."

THE POPE AND THE NEW KING.

THAT VICTOR EMMANUEL, Italy's new ruler, would not continue the opposition to the Vatican maintained by his father and grandfather has been a common expectation among those who believe him to be under clerical influence or deficient in power of will. These expectations, however, have not thus far been realized. In one of his earliest utterances, the King has announced that he will "maintain the traditions of his house." As one of the primary traditions of the house of Savoy since 1870 has been the unity of Italy, this pronouncement has been almost universally taken to mean that the present status of armed tolerance between church and state would continue. The Pope's recent circular letter to the powers protesting against the recognition of Victor Emmanuel III. as King of Italy is now taken as conclusive proof that peace will not prevail, and that Leo perceives already that no secret understanding or *rapprochement* is possible.

Various views are taken of this long-drawn-out battle between the Roman Pontiff and the Roman King. The New York *Evening Post* (August 28) says:

"That the Pope should renew his protest against the Italian kingship was fully to be expected. The logic of the situation demanded such action, and none who know the recent history of Italy have given credence to the repeated rumors of an *entente* between the Pope and the late King. Since Victor Emmanuel II. conquered the papal state and Rome, in 1870, two popes have consistently maintained the attitude of 'prisoner of the Vatican,' and it was not to be expected that Leo XIII. should now sacrifice the political advantage of such a position, on sentimental grounds. The present appeal of the Pope to the Catholic powers for relief from an intolerable position would be pathetic indeed—for once such an appeal would have been *urbi et orbi*, while now it is neither—except for the fact that its pathos is much diminished when one remembers that the Pope merely reasserts thereby his *de jure* proprietorship of the old papal state, trusting that in the inevitable shifting of the coming years the *de facto* king may be reduced to his hereditary title of King of Sardinia, and the Pope again rule at Rome. This is a dream, but it is the dream of a shrewd politician. The Vatican will never in our time relinquish its claim to Rome. To admit for a moment that there has been, is, or can be a king other than the Pope, lawfully ruling at Rome, would be to stultify that claim forever."

The New York *Tribune* (August 28) says:

"The earnestness of the Pope's appeal is, however, equaled by its futility. It is, in the first place, an appeal to a pitiful minority. Time was when an appeal to the Catholic powers meant an appeal to the dominant bulk of Europe. To-day it means an appeal to only one important power, Austria-Hungary. France, it is true, is nominally Catholic, but it is not supposable that the republic could be led to take part in a religious-dynastic controversy. Besides these, there are Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Monaco, and Liechtenstein—a sorry showing as against the rest of Europe. And, in the second place, it is an appeal against the

logic of hereditary monarchism. All the European governments, Catholic as well as non-Catholic, recognized Humbert as King of Italy, and accredited their ambassadors and ministers to him. Without repudiating the essential principle of their own authority, they can not possibly do otherwise than similarly recognize Victor Emmanuel III. There is no possible question of the legitimacy of his succession. If Humbert was King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel III. is King of Italy, and must be thus recognized. If Victor Emmanuel III. is not King, then Humbert was not, and the powers must confess that for many years they tolerated and recognized a usurper."

The New World (Rom. Cath., September 1) says:

"A title tainted by fraud in its origin must continue to bear the stamp of original sin; neither years nor possession of the spoil wrongfully usurped can effect to cleanse and vindicate a title to property or possessions originally unjustly acquired in violation of public right. The conquest of Rome and the seizure of the papal states consummated in 1870 has not, and can not, receive the sanction and concurrence of the Catholic world. In protesting anew to Europe against the pretensions set forth in the royal manifesto, Leo XIII. is only repeating and emphasizing the just title of the Holy See to the possessions of which it was feloniously despoiled. . . . The Pope can afford to await the sure vindication of his rights which time and the pressure of European events is sure to establish and restore."

The Catholic World (September) prints an interesting article on the Italian monarchy by an Italian writer, Signor A. Diarista, who pronounces the new King to be as "different from his father as day from night," and asserts that he is "notably and unmistakably anti-clerical," "an avowed enemy of the church." In this, the writer points out, he differs from the tradition of the house of Savoy, which gave a canonized saint to the church. "Victor Emmanuel II. and his son Humbert I.," says Signor Diarista, "were both men of strong and ineradicable attachment to the church, and the usurpation of the Pope's temporal domain by the former and the continuance in possession by the latter were, it has been proved by repeated incidents, the source of continual heartburnings to them." He continues:

"The [present] King is diminutive in stature, feeble to the point of sitting a horse only with the greatest difficulty, and in expression careworn and with the aspect of one who looks out on the world with a perpetual bitterness of feeling. One of the generals who had care of the young man's education at a critical period of his career, Count Morra di Lavriano, was reputedly anything but a man of religious sentiments. To this may possibly be attributed the fact that King Humbert's son, when Crown Prince, gained the reputation of being hostile to religion. Many violent expressions of his regarding the papacy were recorded in authoritative Italian newspapers and left without contradiction, and many are the acts of severity related of him toward those under his command who were devoted to their religious duties. At the religious solemnization, four years ago, of the marriage of the then Prince of Naples, in the Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli in Rome, the present writer had occasion to observe the future king in the rôle of one fulfilling a religious duty. A mass was sung, and when the sanctuary bell announced the solemn moment of the consecration, the Queen and her new daughter-in-law were on their knees and the King was bent in reverent attitude. The prince, however, seized the moment to make a gratuitously scandalous display of his irreligious sentiments. While the Sacred Host was being elevated in the air, he deliberately gazed around him and yawned with an expression of nonchalance and lassitude. The effect was electrifying and exceedingly painful to all the Catholics who witnessed it. Similar sentiments actuating a man called to fill the royal throne in a city where the successor of Peter holds his sway can not but be an evil augury of that man's reign. Independently of the thousand and one little points where the interests of the civil and of the spiritual powers meet, and where an accommodating spirit is an absolute requisite if an unpleasant clash is to be avoided, it is hardly to be expected that the new monarch will lend any cooperation to the Pope's plans and efforts for the remedying of the social evils. In Italy there are terrible national disorders crying aloud for immediate treatment and early cure. A prince

imbued with a fanatical spirit of militarism is the last in the world to whom one can look for aid in such an emergency."

Signor Diarista says that the solution of Italy's present ills most widely desired by Italian educators and reformers is the establishment of "a federated republic on the principle of the United States or the Swiss Confederation." The canton or state of which Rome would be the chief city would be under the supreme direction of the Pope, and perhaps also a certain dominant voice would be given him in the decisions of the central administration of the republic. Signor Diarista concludes:

"That the project is not displeasing to the Vatican has been frequently asserted. It has been affirmed that it is fully in accordance with the ideas and desires of Cardinal Rampolla, the present pontifical secretary of state. How true this may be it is not easy to state. Possibly it is based on the fact that an article, alluding to the federated-republic project as an adequate solution of the Roman question, was some time ago published in the famous Catholic review, the *Civiltà Cattolica*, and it is known that prior to publication the editor, a distinguished Jesuit, customarily submits to Cardinal Rampolla all articles regarding the policy of the church. However this may be, several of the most far-seeing of disinterested Italian observers hold that the actualization of a radical change of government in Italy is logically and inevitably an occurrence that must soon be witnessed."

SHOULD MISSIONARIES SEEK MARTYRDOM?

MANY secular writers and speakers, including Lord Salisbury, have compared the missionary of to-day with the apostolic and post-apostolic missionaries, and have implied that the foreign missionary in our times is too unwilling to endure suffering or martyrdom for the sake of his religion, and too willing to seek the protection of a government gunboat. The religious press almost to a unit disagree with this view. *The Standard* (Baptist, August 25) says:

"The height of absurdity is reached when our newspapers attempt to criticize the action of Christian missionaries in temporarily leaving their posts in China during the present disturbances. We are told that the early missionaries—the apostles—and their successors during the first centuries of our era did not run away from their posts of duty. They stayed and preached in spite of persecution, and met death gladly and bravely at the hands of their enemies. They did not send appeals to their consuls for gunboats. Now observe the sublime inconsistency, the hypocrisy, of such critics: one week they are loud in their denunciation of the missionary's folly in going to unsafe and uncivilized nations; he ought to know better, ought to stay in the white man's country, where life and property are secure, and not risk his neck by foolhardy attempts to live in inhospitable lands. The next week they are applauding the splendid courage of the professional traveler who crosses Tibet or penetrates central Africa to get material for a book or a course of stereopticon lectures. He is not foolhardy; oh, no; he is a hero—because his service to the aborigines is limited to familiarizing them with the firearms and the firewater of civilization. The week after that our omniscient newspaper man is belaboring the missionary, not for going into a dangerous place, but for leaving instead of staying to be slaughtered. Of course, the newspaper man is not sincere; he seldom is when writing about missions. But the citation of the New Testament is unfortunate for his case. The gospels have not a little to say about persecution; but nowhere do they contain any support for the view that a Christian should seek martyrdom for martyrdom's sake. Nowhere do they require or permit the Christian to throw away his life in a spirit of reckless bravado."

The United Presbyterian (August 30) says:

"Every Christian has been given life and the truth as it is in Jesus. Both are to be preserved by all lawful means as he will answer to God 'at the great day.' If circumstances make it impossible for him to preserve them both, he should give up his life rather than the holding and teaching of the truth, for the former is of less importance. It was on this principle that Paul

acted. When his work was interrupted in one city by persecution, he passed on to another, returning at a later time when the danger was over; when opportunities were offered to escape from peril, he accepted them thankfully; at proper times he appealed to his Roman citizenship to shield him from outrage. In all this he obeyed the plain instructions of his Lord. He did not hide from his disciples the trials they must suffer for his sake, but he added, 'When they persecute you in this city, flee to the next.' Shall we blame the missionaries who have escaped from the dangerous places in China for the coast cities, or other lands? It is rather an occasion for rejoicing that they found a way to imitate the example of Paul as he obeyed the instructions of Christ."

Roman Catholic authorities agree that foolhardiness is not commendable, but refer to martyrdom as something constantly to be looked for in the history of Christian missions. Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, in a recent interview said:

"No massacre will stop the Catholic Church from developing its propaganda in infidel countries. The church has been for many ages accustomed to such disasters. How many martyrs has it had! How many will it yet have! This new blood flowing in torrents will be fruitful in new conquests for the faith of Christ and for civilization. The Papacy can not disapprove of the work of Christian nations in delivering the survivors of massacres and preventing their renewal. But no Christian should speak of vengeance. The Scriptures teach us that Christ did not reply to attacks against Him, but pardoned them. The mission of Christian nations ought not to be one of vengeance, but of perseverance in carrying civilized methods against barbarians, and in the development of the Christian faith in these far regions."

Ave Maria thinks that the attitude of Christian governments that wax indignant because China expels or persecutes Christian missionaries is inconsistent. It quotes with approval from a French journal, in which John Chinaman is represented as speaking to the following effect:

"Yes, it is true we have put a number of missionaries to death. But how can you think that a crime? Didn't you Frenchmen murder the Archbishop of Paris and with him a number of priests? Didn't you massacre magistrates and generals? Don't you persecute the members of your religious orders? We admit that we are antagonistic to the Jesuits; but how do you treat them, and what did you do to Père Oliviant? And you Englishmen, have you not put people to death for their religion in Ireland? Are you not punishing them for it now? Are you not using the strong arm as you please in South Africa and India? You Russians, have you not played the tyrant in Poland? Are you not doing it in Finland to-day? And you people of Europe without distinction, did you not allow three hundred thousand Armenians to be butchered by fanatical Turks without raising a hand to save them? If you wish me to be sparing of human lives and human rights, you must set me an example in that respect."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

STILL another attempt is to be made in this country to bring out a "Passion Play." The Liebler Company of New York has under consideration a revival of the Salmi Morse play, first performed in the Baldwin Theater, San Francisco, in 1882, and later suppressed on account of Protestant clerical interference. It is said that the audience, which came to scoff, remained to be impressed, and that in its short career the play won the respect of thinking people. The large success of "Ben Hur," "Quo Vadis," and "The Sign of the Cross" has led theatrical people to think that prejudice has decreased in latter years.

THE London Tablet (Roman Catholic) tells of a cyclist who went lately to view a church in Cheshire and found above the doorway the inscription: "This is the gate of Heaven." Its cheer was, however, somewhat modified by the seeming postscript written beneath: "This door will be closed during the winter months." *The Tablet* adds these further anecdotes: "An art-gallery in one of the main streets of London presents an almost similar incongruity with a placard of 'Heaven. Open from ten to six.' These irrelevances recall another said to have occurred when Cardinal Manning once visited his publishers to get a copy of a book of his. 'Cardinal Manning's "Confidence in God"' was the message called down into the stock-room, whence was returned the startling reply 'All gone!'"

FOREIGN TOPICS.

BEHAVIOR OF THE ALLIED TROOPS IN CHINA.

"IT is the Europeans, not the Chinese, who must be regarded as barbarians in the present struggle," says Henri Borel in the *Amsterdam Gids*. Reports have for some time been reaching Europe and the United States which do not place the allies in a very favorable light. The Japanese, who wish to be on as good terms as possible with the Chinese, seem to behave very



LI HUNG CHANG: "I need not worry; they'll spoil their broth."
—Kladderadatsch.

well, and for the same reason are scathing in their criticism of the Europeans. The *Yorodzu Choho* (Tokyo) says:

"The London *Spectator* and critics of its type have often declared that our civilization is but skin deep and that the heathen Japanese should never have been helped by civilized powers, altho our troops showed creditable courage and discipline during our war against China. . . . We should extremely like to hear the opinions of those critics after the reports of the conduct of our troops and that of some of the foreign troops in Tien-Tsin have reached them. According to these reports, the authenticity of which admits no doubt, some of the foreign troops, especially the Cossacks, have behaved themselves in a manner quite disgraceful to civilization, while the troops sent from the heathen Japan acted in a civilized and Christian way."

The *Japan Mail* (Yohohama) refers to the rumors of looting, arson, and cold-blooded murder of which the European troops are supposed to have been guilty, as follows:

"News has also leaked out from various quarters to the effect that after the taking of the walled city of Tien-Tsin, the Cossacks, the Indian troops, and the Wei-hai-Wei Chinese behaved much as troops used to behave in the days when the civilian population of a place were treated as enemies after its capture, and when generals considered that in order to rouse the animal passions essential for stout fighting, it was necessary to deliver over the inhabitants and goods of a captured city to the sack. In this case also it would appear that newspaper correspondents are desirous of glossing matters over, or that the military censors have drawn their pens through unpleasantly precise paragraphs, for altho our own information as to these excesses comes from sources which we can not suspect of error, the newspaper accounts are remarkably reticent."

From the *Kobe Chronicle* we take the following:

"Some of the Welsh Fusiliers, among others, are said to have had quite a good time of it, and even a few British bluejackets were not averse to carrying away forcibly some valuable mementoes. My Scotch friend caught two of them in his own house; they had completely emptied all the drawers and cupboards, wantonly broken valuable furniture, and were found adorned in some of his underwear, comfortably seated in his armchairs, having already enjoyed the contents of several bottles of his cham-

pagne. The result of this little spree was two years' hard labor for each of the jolly companions."

We have not been able to find anything but mere rumor in support of the assertion that the Germans and Americans, too, behaved in this way. On the other hand, it is admitted that quarter was not given very readily in this war, as the conduct of the Chinese, so it is claimed, made that impossible. A *Japan Herald* reporter gives an interview with Lieutenant von Krohn, one of the officers serving in Admiral Seymour's force:

"As far as the capture of prisoners is concerned, this was an impossibility, as the Chinese are not civilized enough for that kind of warfare. Our representative asked Lieutenant von Krohn about the statement of a German that the Russians had despatched the wounded with the butt-ends of their rifles, when the lieutenant said it was not quite as bad as that; but he authorized our representative to say that under the circumstances of the present warfare in China, they had been and probably would in future be compelled to kill the wounded with the bayonet. In the beginning they had even sent wounded to the hospitals in Tien-Tsin; but they soon found out that as long as a man was able to raise a hand, he would try and stab the foreigners, and as, moreover, they found the prisoners very refractory and had all they could do to attend to themselves, they had been compelled to kill all wounded with bayonets, and generally speaking accept no prisoners, but to kill everybody who stood up against them."

On the subject of looting, the reports from China lead the London *Spectator* (September 1) to say:

"Is there not a laxer tone growing among us on the subject of 'loot'? We hear of it from China and from Ashanti, and always in words that indicate approval, and of grumbling because Lord Roberts sternly forbids it in South Africa. We thought that all true soldiers condemned the practise, not only as leading to indiscipline, but as producing excessive injustice to the fighting regiments. The old rule used to be that all which could rightfully be taken, public treasure for example, belonged to all the troops engaged; but if looting is tolerated, a regiment which occupies the Lombard Street, say, of Peking, grows suddenly rich, while a regiment which has suffered heavily, but is ordered to guard a gate, may get nothing. We are quite aware of the excessive difficulty of preventing loot in an international force, but surely the generals could arrive at some working rule and compel their soldiers to abide by it. If they do not they will find some day that they have lost a battle because the enemy's baggage offered too strong a temptation to the victors, or that some city rising upon its garrison has destroyed itself and ten thousand of its conquerors. Europe, which is now a camp, does not want its soldiers to find their reward in license."

CANADIAN COMMENT ON OUR RACE RIOTS.

LYNCHINGS in America have become so frequent of late that they are not always reported on the other side of the ocean. Only the more glaring evidences of race hatred are flashed across, such as the late riots in New York. The Dutch, French, German, Italian, Spanish, or Scandinavian editor generally dismisses the matter with a few lines. He simply gives the news, or he prefaces it at most with the remark: "Another American outrage"; or, "How equality of races appears in the United States." The Canadian editors are more free with their censure and their advice. Thus the *Toronto World* says:

"The ugliest feature in United States politics to-day is the negro question, followed closely by Socialism and anarchy. A general uprising of the negroes of the United States in the near future need not create a great deal of surprise. The massacres that would follow such a contingency would be fearful to contemplate. We in Canada need not fear any such calamity. Tarte, Bourassa, and *The Globe* do not carry lethal weapons. They are practically harmless, either immediately or prospectively. They merely weary us with their hysteria."

The editor of *Saturday Night* (Toronto) says:

"The pie belt is stationary, while the mob belt has been steadily extending until it begins to look as tho trial by mob would be substituted altogether in Uncle Sam's country for that good old English institution, trial by jury. It is funny to hear Yankee newspapers reading lectures to the effete monarchies of Europe, giving free advice to everybody who is not 'American,' and at the same time describing deeds of violence within the boundaries of their most civilized States such as have seldom occurred in Europe since the Middle Ages, but are recorded as every-day matters across the line. Ohio and Illinois, which have been moderately law-abiding, have now apparently been tacked on to the circuit of Judge Lynch. It is interesting to speculate on the future of the republic, say thirty years hence, should the tendency to 'raise Cain' in the most serious sense of that phrase go on unchecked."

The Sunday Sun (Montreal) says:

"The white races of Europe, through education, invention, and mechanical and commercial superiority, have become the 'fittest.' . . . But we should not forget that the black, the red, and the yellow man have rights as well as the white; and that they may be goaded into asserting them by force. It is easy to put a backward race in the wrong in any specific quarrel. At the same time sympathy for the weak should not blind us to the rights of the strong. The weak are not always right, as the Boer war has showed."

ENGLAND IN THE YANG-TSE VALLEY.

THE resistance of the Chinese seems to have been less formidable than was generally expected, but the jealousy of the powers toward each other is assuming greater proportions. According to the latest news, England is not to be permitted to establish herself in Shanghai to the exclusion of other countries. Her claim to the Yang-tse valley, on the other hand, has never been urged as boldly as since the beginning of the "Boxer" troubles. Thus Mr. Boulger, in *The Contemporary Review* (London), argues, in the main, as follows:

Our sphere has been defined in general terms as consisting of the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang, but toward securing that sphere we have not as yet taken a single practical step. It may even be said that since we notified the fact to the world we have allowed a not inconsiderable infraction to be made upon it at Hankow by France, Russia, and Belgium. Chusan must be occupied without delay, and an Anglo-Chinese army must be organized as soon as possible. We must look to the preservation of our interests in the broad belt of the Yang-tse valley from Shanghai to Szechuen. We have, of course, interests in other parts of China, but they can be respected by any government that takes its place quite as surely as by the existing régime. In the region indicated, and in the hinterland of Burma, we can find the solace for what we may lose elsewhere. Promptness in arranging the preliminary measures will check intruders, and the occupation of Chusan, which by a little stretch of the existing convention is within our right, and the increase of our naval force on the Yang-tse, which will be rendered easy by the possession of Tinghai, will prove that we are in earnest in the resolve to uphold our preponderant claim. In conclusion, let me briefly give the reasons and the justification for our claiming as our sphere what may be termed the better part of China. We have kept China open for the world's trade for seventy years. We have fought two wars with China and have never relaxed the pressure and vigilance necessary to keep the Peking Government in the straight path. We have the greatest commercial interests, and it is absurd for foreigners to think we will see them diminished without recompense. We must keep the road open between India and the Chinese coast. If we must fight Russia, now, the time is very well chosen.

Continental writers largely object on the ground that Great Britain's professions of free-trade principles are not to be trusted if she once secures the power to defend a tariff wall, and that on this account it is not wise to grant her the enormous increase of

wealth and power which goes with the possession of the best part of China. Indeed, the promise of the "open door," it is said, has been but little more than academic. The United States alone is given a broader chance of sharing in the commercial advantages of the British sphere. That the United States may possibly prefer to have a distinct share of her own rather than trust to the generosity of others is hardly thought of in England. In *The Nineteenth Century* Henry Norman writes:

"Every power should enter into an agreement that no differential tariffs and railway rates will be established within its sphere. England should invite the United States to address a communication to the powers simultaneously with herself in this sense. The United States would probably not desire a sphere of their own, as there would be no advantage in having one under this scheme except the prevailing use of one's own language in it, and the United States would find this advantage in the British sphere and be in the same position as other nations in all the other spheres and in the general control. As the American elections would be over by the time this proposal would be under discussion, there would be less difficulty in inducing an American administration to take action. Moreover, if America should ever desire to relieve herself of special responsibility in the Philippines, these islands could be included in this Chinese union as the American sphere."

The Friend of India (Calcutta) declares that partitioning has, in fact, been what the British Government desired all along. It says:

"They annexed Wei-hai-Wei; they enlarged the settlement of Hongkong; and they ear-marked the whole of the Yang-tse valley as a special British sphere of influence. . . . The conclusion is irresistible that Great Britain, like the other powers, was willing to connive at the plunder, if not the complete partition, of China, and was mainly anxious that her share of the booty should be sufficiently large."

That the British authorities are not willing to permit the cooperation of others in the British "sphere of influence" is shown by the fact that the Germans of Hongkong were not permitted to prepare for a possible attack. *The China Mail* calls this a mistake. "If the Germans are our allies in the north, why not here?" it asks. Meanwhile there is much opposition to the establishment of British rule at Shanghai, the most important part of China. Leroy Beaulieu says in the *Economiste Français*:

"One does not read without a certain amount of suspicion the British suggestions to place the capital of China on the Yang-tse, with the help of the viceroys who are practically independent. There is not much use in giving Great Britain a preponderance through her fleet by transferring the central government to a place where the British fleet could easily reach it. Independently of the fact that this would render the danger of civil war in China at all times much greater, such a suggestion should be rejected unhesitatingly."

The Kieler Zeitung points out that the speedy arrival of the formidable squadrons which are on the way to China will render a British *coup de main* rather dangerous. The *Hamburg Correspondent* says:

"That Great Britain more than any other power has been pursuing a selfish course has been evident to all observers. Her very evident attempts to obtain exceptional advantages can, however, easily be frustrated. It is only necessary to occupy the right bank of the Yang-tse with an international force."

The Kölnische Zeitung, which is very friendly to England, expresses itself to the following effect:

The apparent apathy of the British squadron with regard to the armaments of the Chinese on the Yang-tse, and the report that the Viceroy of Nanking has no objection to the landing of troops, provided they are British, shows that England is trying to make a deal with the Chinese. But it does not appear that the powers will give up their right to protect their nationals at Shanghai. Moreover, England has received an important rebuff

from Japan. All along the English press has tried to picture Japan as opposed to Russia and really anxious to act in unison with Great Britain alone. But the speeches of the British cabinet ministers have not been received in this sense in Japan. An official communication from the Japanese Government denies that England has in any way influenced the despatch of troops from Japan. Great Britain has offered financial aid to Japan, but Japan needs no subsidy. She will probably contract a war loan. This is rather cool, and very much in contradiction to the supposed acceptance of British leadership in Japan. On the other hand, it seems to corroborate the report that Japan and Russia have come to an understanding.

The *St. Petersburg Zeitung* thinks England will do her best to come to terms with the southern viceroys. If she succeeds, she will leave the other powers in the lurch, and use all her power to establish herself firmly on the Yang-tse. On the whole, the Russian press believes that the other powers will follow the example of England and attend to their own interests to the utter subjection of the common aims. Berlin, thinks the *Novosti* (St. Petersburg), will be specially disappointed. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) predicts that England will not gain nearly as much as she hopes. "There is no getting around the fact that Britain's impotence has been fully demonstrated in South Africa," says that paper, "and diplomacy without strength and prestige avails little."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHY ITALY BREEDS ANARCHISTS.

THE fact that Bresci and all the other anarchist murderers of recent years have been Italians has led to the general conviction that this is due to something more than accident. The exceptionally well-informed *Frankfurter Zeitung* offers as a solution of this problem the following facts:

Bresci was a weaver who had been working in one of the leading factories of Italy. As soon as we become acquainted with the condition of affairs in the management of these factories, we can readily understand why the teachings of anarchy should strike such deep root in this soil. The first perusal of the "Regolamenti," or rules for the workmen, which are posted in these factories, shows how unmercifully the workmen and women of the country are treated. Work in both winter and summer begins at six, and care is taken that no one dare be late even a second. Tardiness even to the slightest degree is fined ten centesimi [two cents], and double this sum if it takes place on a Monday. On every repetition of such tardiness, the fine is doubled. At eight there is a rest of fifteen minutes for breakfast, and between twelve and one work ceases; but it is then resumed and continued until seven. There are no deviations from this rule except on Christmas eve, when the factories shut down at five; but on the Saturdays before Easter and Pentecost work continues until seven. In the silk factories, during the season, the hours of labor are sixteen, namely, from 4 A.M. to 8 P.M., while the average pay is only half a lira [ten cents].

The least inattention or mistake is severely fined. At the entrance of each weaving-room hangs a large board, upon which all the fines are written to be read by all. It is utterly impossible to sit at a weaver's bench for twelve consecutive hours without speaking a word; yet if detected in the effort, the culprit is fined. No time is given to the women workers for their duties at home, and if one of these, contrary to the rules, remains at home for a few hours for such purpose, she is fined two lira [thirty-nine cents]—a large sum under the circumstances. Leaving one's chair without the best of reasons brings a fine of fifty centesimi [ten cents]. Any break in the machines, altho the workman may be entirely without fault, must be paid for by the latter.

A significant light on the relation between employer and employees is furnished by the testimony of an overseer recently, who, altho engaged in one factory for ten years, had not learned the name of a single employee, but knew them only by their numbers. The child labor in Italian factories is a disgrace to the country. Children of twelve, weak and pale, labor continu-

ously here from six in the morning to seven in the evening for the pittance of a few pennies.

It is this abuse of the laboring people in Italy that explains why Italian establishments can compete so favorably with those of other lands. The personal dignity of the laboring man is absolutely despised; he is only a machine and a thing. On the other hand, the Italian nobles have immense tracts of land which they will not allow to be cultivated, altho working hands are in abundance ready to do so. A further reason for the poverty of the Italian common people is the fact that the compulsory school laws are not enforced, not even in those districts where the law requires only three years' attendance. The clergy do practically nothing to elevate the common people. Last and not least, the Government is at fault in not enforcing the laws against child labor and in providing little or nothing for the poor and needy. Italy occupies the lowest stage in social legislation. It is this condition of affairs that makes this fair peninsula the hot-bed and the breeding-place of the Brescis.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FROM THE STORMY CORNER OF EUROPE.

DAME EUROPE, as the great powers are sometimes termed, has a way of meddling with other people's affairs, inducing them to accept her institutions and dictates by more or less forcible means. The result is not always satisfactory, especially when racial problems increase the difficulty, as in the Balkan peninsula. This is especially shown in the troubles between Rumania and Bulgaria.

Bulgaria, ever since her independence, has been an Eldorado of political conspirators. Sometimes they indulge in pronouncements of the well-known South American type, when one set of politicians is removed from the public crib by the other, by more or less forcible means. But that sort of thing has its drawbacks in such close proximity to the armies of the great powers; therefore the agitators like to exert themselves for the "liberation" of Macedonia—that is, for the addition of Macedonia to Bulgaria. Unfortunately, Macedonia is inhabited by many different races, and the Bulgarian agitation meets with much opposition. The knife and the pistol are then brought into play. Blackmail has been levied throughout the Balkan states for the purpose of causing an armed rising in Macedonia. At Bucharest, a Macedonian of Rumanian extraction, Professor Mihaileanos, opposed the agitators. He was murdered. The Rumanian Government demanded reparation, Bulgaria resisted, and there is much danger of a war.

The Times (London) comments as follows:

"The professor's crime was that, born of Rumanian parents in Macedonia, he had the boldness to controvert in the press the claims of the Bulgarians to obtain the upper hand in a Turkish province, where Greeks, Turks, Bulgarians, Albanians, and Serbs are inextricably mixed up. Professor Mihaileano had probably very good reasons for coming to the conclusion that, whatever may be the evils of Ottoman rule, they are less than those which would follow a free fight in the Balkans, ending, it may be, in the ascendancy of Bulgarian ruffianism. . . . The Bulgarian agitation—to a large extent a sham one—for the 'redemption,' as it is called, of Macedonia, is a safety-valve that relieves Prince Ferdinand and those who surround him from much unpleasant criticism. This is intelligible, if not quite creditable; but even a cynical policy of self-protection ought hardly to be carried so far as to condone the concoction of murder plots directed against the subjects of friendly states and actually carried over the border into a neighboring capital."

It is admitted, even in Russia, that Bulgarian independence is not altogether a success. The *Russkya Bogatstvo* expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

The crisis in Bulgaria has its origin in economic troubles. It may sound paradoxical, but at the time of their liberation from the Turkish yoke the Bulgarian farmers were really prosperous. From a material point of view, there was no reason to complain.

Taxes were gathered *in natura*, and the taxes were comparatively light. During the first few years after its liberation this prosperity rather increased. But the annexation of Rumelia, the war with Servia, and the opposition to Russia changed all that. Jingoism and militarism crushed the country, and a heavy national debt ruined its prospects.

The country is mainly agricultural. The old tithe has been changed into money taxes, which, tho not excessive, demand foresight on the part of the taxpayer, open the way for the usurer, and ruin the peasantry. Yet the agitators found enough persons to oppose a return to the old system, among those interested in making the peasant their prey, to arouse a semi-rebellion, and the project had to be dropped. Add to this the rapid decline in the price of cereals, which affects even well-ordered states, and it will be understood that the Bulgarian Government is in a difficult position.

The Rumanians are much more progressive than their neighbors of Mongol-Finnish origin. A war would of course be disastrous to their prosperity, but there is reason to hope that the powers will prevent such a contingency. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"There is no need to fear a general outbreak in the stormy corner of Europe. No doubt the Bulgarian Government will proceed against the 'Macedonian committee' when it becomes evident that all Europe is opposed to the agitation, and the representations of Rumania will be treated with more consideration. The Sofia authorities may encourage this kind of agitation for their own purposes, but they know well enough that the powers are opposed to any breach of the peace in the Balkan peninsula, especially just now."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOW PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS ARE REGARDED IN EUROPE.

THE international trouble with China gives greater importance, in the eyes of Europe to our affairs in the Philippines. The *Nieuws van den Dag* (Amsterdam) thinks that a total loss of 6,000 men and an expense of nearly \$190,000,000 is a very respectable addition to the "two dollars apiece" for which the Filipinos were supposed to have been bought from Spain. Much of the news in the foreign press from the Philippines comes from American papers; and the interpretation placed upon it is not, as a rule, favorable to America. The *Saturday Review* (London) says:

"The conduct of the American troops appears to be rapidly degenerating under the influence of the climate and semi-savage warfare. In one case we hear of an officer instructing an outpost to fire a volley every half-hour. Surely one of the most extraordinary military commands ever issued! When Albaz was taken the outposts fired on every one who tried to enter the town, and the commanding officer told the natives 'there were no amigos.' It is not surprising after this to learn that 'the people show no trustworthiness and even try to impede American schemes for their benefit.' Sullen indifference characterizes the occupied towns, and 'it is doubtful if they hated the Spaniards as they hate the Americans.' There was of course some racial tie between the Filipinos and their former rulers, but after a two years' occupation it is almost impossible to find an American who speaks a single native dialect."

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"No doubt there is a party of amigos in the Philippines which would like to give the Americans a trial, if only to restore quiet; but this party has no influence. The Americans, therefore, turn to a second and larger party, the Nationalistas. These, who are distinct from the uncompromising patriotas, pretend to come to terms with the Americans, but really they do not mean to accept American rule. The terms to which they subscribe, at the point of American bayonets, are not accepted by the people at large. The Tagales find nothing pleasant in American rule, and they gather fresh hope from the Chinese troubles."

Several European papers relate that the Sulu sultan has fled

to Borneo, altho he was supposed to be quite content with the subsidy paid to him by the United States Government. His flight is said to be due to the discovery that the Americans are nominally Christians, and his former acquiescence in American suzerainty was due to the belief that we are not a Christian people. A correspondent of *The Outlook* (London) says:

"The Moros, or Malays, are very warlike, and are Mohammedans, believing that, if they can die fighting a Christian, they will go to the seventh heaven, so that all the time the Spaniards were in occupation murders were frequent and peace was never really established. When the Americans arrived they found the barracks were not sufficient, so they had to turn the church into quarters for the men. The sultan, who lives outside the city, heard of this, and sent emissaries to find out if it was true. These messengers came in and saw the American soldiers sleeping in the church, and playing cards on the altar, and reported to the sultan, whereupon the latter issued a declaration to his subjects not to kill Americans, as it was no use, because they were not Christians!"

The war news from the Philippines, as received by some foreign papers, is rather different from that of our own. The Filipinos are not always described as the losers, and the American troops do not come off so nearly scot free. Here are some items as given by the *Yorodzu Choho* (Tokyo):

In a battle between Colonel Lacuna and General Funston, May 27, Funston lost 40 killed and wounded. He tried from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M. to force the Filipino position, but was compelled to retire, being pursued by a body under Col. Faxon Libunas, who took several prisoners, including a captain. June 1 Funston again sent a column against Lacuna. It was ambushed by Melerio Carlos with 50 men, and the Americans left 29 dead on the battle-field. Another American force was driven off June 3, losing 35 dead (number of wounded not known) and all its ammunition and stores. June 9, Funston combined his forces with those of Grant, attacking Balubad with 2,000 men. He lost over 100 men, while the small Filipino force which opposed him escaped without loss.

Similar tales of American losses are told in other European papers. "The Filipinos do not recognize American rule, and they manage to provide their own Government with funds," says the *St. Petersburg Zeitung*. The same paper thinks that the indiscriminate murder of eighty-nine inhabitants, to revenge the death of two American soldiers, is not among the incidents which are likely to endear the Americans to the natives. The *Westminster* (Toronto) nevertheless thinks that it will be very difficult to desist from the attempt to conquer the Filipinos. It says:

"The persistence of guerilla warfare in the Philippines is more discouraging than surprising. It proves that the power as well as the disposition to annoy are still very strong, while American methods have not so far been very conciliatory, and the maintenance of the war footing is very costly and destructive. . . . Cuba seems to be quiet enough as yet, since some form of municipal independence is permitted there. . . . Why not try something of the same sort on the Filipinos? The answer would of course be that the United States bought and paid for the Philippines, while it never owned Cuba or intended to do so; but that is obviously not an adequate explanation. The desire to own the Philippines as an imperial possession is what makes observers skeptical when there is any talk of making Cuba fully independent at some early date. The imperial instinct may yet prove too strong for the national sense of justice and honor. *Nous verrons.*"

The *Kolonial Zeitschrift* (Berlin) relates that the natives of Guam, whose complaints of arbitrary methods on the part of the American governor have sometimes appeared in the American press, are emigrating to the Marianas. The *Zeitschrift* says:

"The natives had, of course, been informed that German rule means brutal tyranny. Experience has taught them different. They find that their Catholic religion is not interfered with, and that their customs are respected, even their more harmless vices, such as their love of cock-fighting, are treated leniently. No such consideration is shown them in Guam. Yet the knowledge that kindness and justice are exercised renders the Camorros patient when their more serious vices, drunkenness, gambling, and sloth, are punished. From ten to thirty of them are leaving the island by every Japanese schooner bound for Saipan, which may in this way take the place of Guam as capital of the Micronesian Islands."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Mr. Louis E. Van Norman, who is traveling through Russia, writes as follows from Warsaw, under date of August 29, 1900:

To the Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

I am making a journalistic tour of Russia and, at the same time, trying to introduce some small lines of American manufactured goods. I have been all over the kingdom of Poland, also in Odessa, in Kamenetz (Podolia), in Lodz, the great cotton manufacturing town, and have spent three weeks here in Warsaw. Having met and talked with American consuls and many business men, besides a number of commercial travelers from England, France, and Germany, in various parts of Russia, I can say with authority that the greatest obstacle in the way of American trade here—and indeed, throughout the entire empire—is the unwillingness of American merchants to accommodate themselves to the ways of Russian trade, particularly to the credit system, which is an inevitable feature of business here. American merchants demand "cash on New York," or permit, at most, 30 days' credit. Russian dealers say they can not sell the American goods in less than six months and decline to buy unless at least six months' credit is extended. It is utterly impossible to do any business here on a cash basis. There is really not enough money in the country for the transaction of its affairs. The building of the trans-Siberian railroad and now the war in China have made money tighter than usual and all large deals are done on a note basis. I have tried to open business here and know whereof I speak.

The consequence of the American refusal to extend even short-term credits is that almost all the Russian trade in manufactured goods from abroad is now in the hands of Germans. English drummers also fail to accomplish anything worth mentioning because English houses, like the American, demand cash payments. The German houses buy American goods, pay for them in cash, and then sell them in Russia on six months' credit. Almost all the American goods in Russia at present—and there is much of that commodity here—come through Hamburg firms. In Podolia, on the great plains, I saw McCormick reapers and other American-made farm implements; bought in Hamburg, I was informed. I saw American cameras in Odessa. American tables

and roller-top desks in Kief and here in Warsaw; bought in Hamburg—all of them. The German merchants find that they can do well with American goods even despite custom duties and commissions. They even make cheap stuff themselves and label it: "Made in America."

Now why should not American merchants get the benefit of this trade? It is not difficult to ascertain the financial responsibility of Russian concerns, and this done, why not extend six months' credit? It will have to be done if Americans wish to get their share of the vast trade possible here in Russia. The empire of the Czar is making vast strides. It aims, by protective duties and many other restrictive measures, to keep out foreign-made goods. But it is yet young and must have many foreign-made articles, particularly machinery and tools. And who can supply these better than the American manufacturer? A sample house in several of the large cities of the empire, in charge of a man who thoroughly understands both American and Russian business methods, where American goods could be continually on exhibition, and through which safe and conservative credit transactions could be carried on, would be the best possible stimulus to and conservator of American trade with Russia. They like American goods here. They are willing to buy them, but can not pay cash.

By far the greater part of the foreign trade with Russia at present is done by Germans because German houses are willing to consult the methods, wishes, and even whims of their customers. American and English concerns apparently prefer to dictate to the Russian buyer what he should want and how he ought to pay for it—rather than to try to please him and accept his methods, so long as they are perfectly legitimate. What I have stated here I know from actual, hard experience.

From Madrid, Dwight T. Reed, the vice-consul, writes of the method of reckoning time in Spain. He says:

The Queen-Regent has signed a decree establishing the method of accounting time in this kingdom, viz.:

"(1) In all railway, mail (including telegraph), telephone, and steamship service in the peninsula and the Balearic Islands, and in all the ministerial offices, the courts, and all public works, time shall be regulated by the time of the Greenwich observatory, commonly known as Western Europe time.

"(2) The computation of the hours in the above-mentioned services will be made from the hour of midnight to the following midnight in hours from 1 to 24, omitting the words *tarde* (afternoon) and *noche* (night), heretofore in customary use.

"(3) The hour of midnight will be designated as 24.

"(4) The interval, for instance, between midnight (24) and 1 o'clock will be designated as 0.05, 0.10, 0.59."

These regulations are to take effect the 1st of January, 1901.

Government officials are directed to observe and carry out the decree in each and all of their respective departments and bureaus.

Consul Hughes, of Coburg, under date of June 22, 1900, writes:

It is reported that the crops in Bulgaria promise to be exceptionally favorable. Bulgaria can, if effective work is done, become a very good market for American agricultural machines, as the peasants are beginning to appreciate more and more the advantages to be derived from the use of modern machinery.

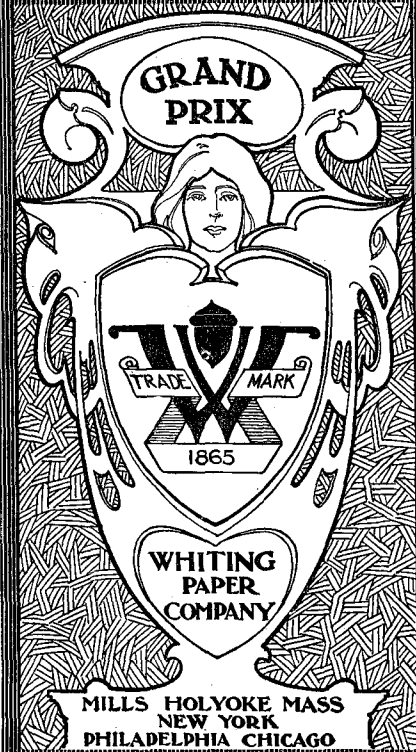
Consul Halstead writes from Birmingham, under date of June 25, 1900:

The Sydney correspondent of *Sell's Commercial Intelligence* reports:

"Advices from South Africa state that the British and colonial troops prefer Australian meat to that imported from America; consequently large orders have been placed with colonial houses, but the increasing scarcity of live stock will occasion considerable delay in their execution. The American tinned meats are declared to be inferior in quality to the Australian commodity, but Americans in Melbourne and Sydney hint at the

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SAMPLES FREE

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We cut length desired and give satisfaction or refund your money

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In Walnut, Mahogany or Oak.

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FULL SPRINGS; genuine leather, both sides alike. Size 76x28. Immense stock; special bargains. Write to-day.

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\$20

Catalogue C-91 Office Furniture; C-92 House Furniture.
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possibility of a quantity of low-grade goods having found their way into the South African market. There has certainly been a lot of rubbish sent thither, a matter to which the United States consuls will probably give some little attention."

It should be noted that English commercial publications always anticipate effective work from American consuls. If it be true that low-grade tinned meats have been sent by the big American packing-houses to South Africa, and for this reason Australian meat is preferred to American meat, it is simply another illustration of the shortsightedness of some American manufacturers.

PERSONALS.

The Queen of Siam's Carriages.—The Queen of Siam has had three very smart carriages built for her in England—a landau, a victoria, and a sociable—that would create a sensation at Newport, if the good lady should elect to show them there. The workmanship is solid, and there is none of the gewgaw generally seen on the equipages of Indian princes. It is much better ordering carriages than guns and ammunition of European makers.

The Siamese queen has also a bicycle; but what she really ought to possess, if she desires to be in the procession, is an automobile. Doubtless this will come next, for the roads in Bangkok are said to be a great deal better than those in America or in England. For the present the three new carriages will serve to keep her little dark-eyed majesty busy showing her amiable Khoulalonnorn's subjects how sweet she looks enthroned on the back seats. The crown prince of Siam, now being educated in England, will probably send his parents an "auto" next Christmas. He is a very intelligent, progressive youngster.—*Boston Herald.*

Minister Conger, as Remembered in Iowa.—Out in Iowa people are talking much of Minister Conger these days, and recall with pride the fact that he gained his start in public life while a

resident of that State. The Des Moines *Capital* says that when Minister Conger returned to Iowa after his second term as Minister to Brazil, his fellow citizens, in view of his distinction, had planned a demonstration in his honor. The minister was met at the train, and welcomed his family and friends gladly. But when he heard of the reception plans, he immediately showed his modesty, and said: "If you do what will please me, you'll not have anything of the kind. I have simply done my duty as any other American citizen in like position would do, and am no hero. I do not think that any public demonstration would be proper, and I know I do not want it." The demonstration never occurred.

"Conger learned how to make good orations while he was serving in Congress," said George Gee. "When he was first elected to office he couldn't make a speech to save his life. He knew what he wanted to say all right, but he was so modest he'd never take a hand in anything unless it was his duty. That was his great word—duty. Well, when he was elected to Congress, he found that he would have to make some speeches in order to represent his constituents properly. So he set about learning to be an orator. He was a deep student, and he would sit up late at night poring over volumes and studying the conditions of the country. Then he would rehearse in his room, and by the end of his terms in Congress he was acknowledged to be a fine orator, one of those natural orators who say what they mean, and talk because they have something to say. He had been too diffident before, but when it was his duty he learned how to speak well in public."

Conger's attention to the old soldiers is one of the things most talked about. A veteran, speaking of the major, said: "Conger never forgot a promise. When an old soldier would speak to him about a pension or some reward or action of Congress, Conger would take a great and immediate attention, and would listen to every detail of the case. If it appeared to him to be meritorious, he would say: 'Write to me about this when Congress is in session, and I'll attend to it.' That is the old song sung by most Congressmen who want to get rid of any promise. But with Conger it was different. Whenever a veteran wrote and recalled the circumstances, Conger would take the matter up before the department of Congress, and he never failed to do as he promised."

Minister Conger met, and wooed, and won his wife at Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill. It was a college match, as both bride and groom were attending school together there. The bride was Miss Sarah J. Pike, and the match was a romantic one. Both were attracted to the other by their brightness in classes and by the good spirit which pervaded every action and word. This was in antebellum days, and the firing on Fort Sumter put a temporary end to their love-making, as cruel war intervened. Mr. Conger went away to war, serving with gallantry and distinction, rising to the rank of major. During his absence Miss Pike was true to him, and kept in touch by constant watch and continued correspondence. The years spent apart only intensified their affection, and they were married when the war was over, the school days' courtship resulting in thirty-four years of happy wedded life. They were married at Galesburg in 1866, and there Major Conger prac-

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Soap Truth

There's no something for nothing,—no free premiums—you pay or over-pay for all you get.

It's your full money's worth of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap, or, less than your money's worth of other soap and premiums.

You're sure of Babbitt's Soap, the standard soap of America, at a fair price—pay less and get less.

No premiums, no catch-penny schemes.

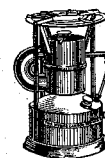
More soap for your money than your money can buy elsewhere.

Your full money's worth of the best and longest lasting laundry soap on earth.

Made by B. T. Babbitt, New York

The "Royal Blue" Wickless Oil Stove

burns vaporized kerosene at a cost of ½ cent an hour. Safe, simple, efficient.

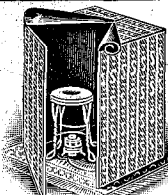


No order or smoke. Will boil a gallon of water in 12 minutes; will roast a 6 lb. joint in an hour. Will cook anything. Add an oven and it will bake. Ready in two minutes.

Costs only \$3.75.

Send for catalogue B of Blue Flame Stoves and Ranges. HYDROCARBON BURNER CO., 197 Fulton St., New York

Best Turkish Bath Cabinet \$5



We sell for \$5 the very latest folding bath cabinet, with rigid rubber walls, steel frame and door; heater and vaporizer included. We guarantee it to be by far the best cabinet ever sold for \$5.

Send No Money

We send by express on approval without asking any deposit. Return it if it doesn't suit. **Medicines free.** We employ a physician to prescribe medicated baths for our customers, and send, free, the proper drugs for treating any disease you mention.

AGENTS Write for our catalogue. We consign cabinets to good agents. They pay as they sell. Wisconsin Bath Cabinet Co., 407 Main St. Racine, Wis.

Gluten

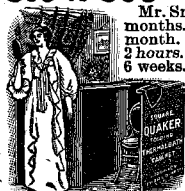
The nutritive value of cereal foods lies in the amount of glutenous matter they contain. It is this element which places them in the flesh-forming group of foods. Wheat contains the most and rice the least of this constituent, and the wheat grown in the northwest contains the most of any.

CREAM OF WHEAT

is this grain freed from surplus starch and from the indigestible outer husk, making the best of foods for the muscle or brain worker.

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\$18 to \$35 WEEKLY MEN and WOMEN, and Expenses. At Home or Traveling.



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It is the only natural, easy and speedy method for obtaining perfect health, physical development and elasticity of mind and body.

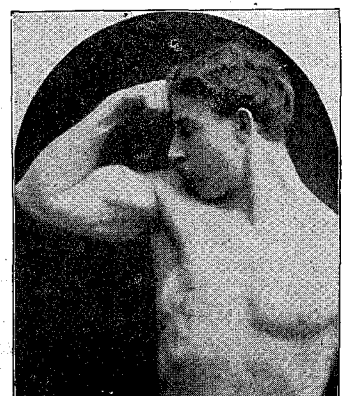
ABSOLUTELY CURES CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, SLEEPLESSNESS, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

and revitalizes the whole body.

Pupils are of both sexes ranging in age from fifteen to eighty-six, and all recommend the system. Since no two people are in the same physical condition individual instructions are given in each case.

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tised law for a time, then moved to the farm near Dexter.

The story is told of a Chinese mandarin who early learned that Mr. Conger was not to be balked or bluffed. A missionary of the American Bible Society, duly provided with passports and credentials, was stopped by the officials and held in the military quarters on some paltry, trumped-up charge. The missionary sent word to Minister Conger, and the minister went in person to see about it. When he learned the trivial nature of the trouble he demanded the release of the missionary, saying he was an American citizen, and as such his rights must be respected. "But my orders are to hold him here," said the officer. "And my orders from the United States are to demand his release." "He must stay here until it suits his Majesty to release him." "The United States of America demands his immediate release," quietly rejoined Minister Conger, "and we are used to getting what we want." The missionary was given his freedom at once.—*Chicago Tribune*.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Keeping Them Off.—"Eliza, why do you write so many letters in such hot weather?" "Well, David, if I don't keep all our relatives posted on the awful heat here they will be landing on us to visit."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

Impressed.—HE: "I have just returned from a little railroad trip, and the scenery did me good." SHE: "Nature was grand, was she?" HE: "Yes; and I have never seen the advertisements in more gorgeous colors."—*Bazaar*.

Patriotism in the Barnyard.—AUNT MANDY: "What on 'arth hev yew done?"

UNCLE JOSH: "I told y' I'd hev revenge on them China folks, an' I swow I hev. I've killed every dinged Shanghai in th' roost."—*Syracuse Herald*.

Quick Action.—Gillig missed his pocketbook the other morning and at once advertised for it. When he returned home in the evening he found it in the pocket of his other trousers. "Mein cracious!" he said. "It pays to advertise like de tefle."—*Chicago Tribune*.

The Situation.

We've lately mastered Spanish names
Across the sparkling seas;
Of kopjes, laagers, trekking velds,
We speak with fluent ease.
Now if with China there is war
We'll have to learn Chinese.

Judge.

The Strenuous Life.—NEW REPORTER (tired out): "To-day is Saturday, and you know that this State now has a Saturday half-holiday law which—"

CITY EDITOR: "By Jinks! I nearly forgot it. Rush out and get up a five-column article on how the day is being observed."—*New York Weekly*.

Ordering by the Card.—DINER (to restaurant waiter): "What have you got for dinner?"

WAITER: "Roastbeefricasseedchickenstewed-lambhashbakedandfriedpotatoescollegetud ding milkteaandcoffee."

DINER: "Give me the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighteenth, and nineteenth syllables."—*Tit-Bits*.

Rival Thrills.—THE SEAMAN: "Have you ever been on a battle-ship when she clears for action?"

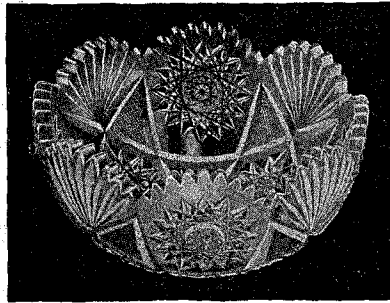
THE LANDSMAN: "No."

THE SEAMAN: "Well, it is the most thrilling and impressive moment you can conceive."

THE LANDSMAN: "Oh, I don't know. Have

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

The mechanism of a Prentiss Calendar Clock is most interesting. By carefully adjusted ratchets and cogs, on six windings a year it tells month, date, day, hour, minute and second. These clocks are made so accurate that they vary but a few seconds a year, which fact has led to their adoption by many railroads and banks. Those desirous of obtaining a catalogue are referred to the advertisement in another column.



\$4.50

\$4.50

THE "JEWEL."

Genuine Cut Glass

(Express Charges Prepaid.)

The "Jewel" is a cut glass bowl, eight inches in diameter and three and a half inches high. (This design is taken from our handsomely illustrated catalogue, mailed FREE.) The glass from which it is made is the very best it is possible to produce. This bowl is thick, heavy, and deeply cut. It rings clear as a bell. A brilliant ornament. The bowl, like all goods manufactured by us, is cut by hand—not with acid. There are three important points of difference between hand and acid finished cut glass:

Brilliancy = Sharpness = Price.

For this reason hand finished is vastly superior to acid finished cut glass. Every piece of cut glass manufactured by us is hand polished—we guarantee it.

The point of price has heretofore sharply divided the genuine from the acid finished, but our new way of selling cut glass enables you to buy the genuine article at a less price than dealers charge for the inferior goods. Our new method is very simple—no retailer's profits—direct from factory to consumer. We use the very best glass and employ the very best labor. We pay the express charges to all points east of the Mississippi River; (add 50 cents extra for places beyond.)

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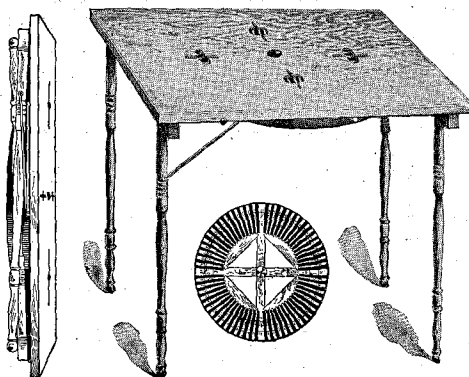
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BOOKKEEPER: "Neuralgia."—*New York Weekly*.

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MR. FLYHIGH (who has just bought the estate): "What sort of a place is it, in your opinion?"

NATIVE: "Well, if ye saw the de'il tethered on't ye'd just say, 'Puir brute.'"—*Glasgow Evening Times*.

At the Literary Reception.—OLD HAND: "There go two authors; Snooks, the author of 'The Harp of the Passions,' and Saddler, who wrote 'The Carriage Painters' Manual.'"

ENTHUSIASTIC YOUNG LADY: "Which is the one with the flashing eye and the dark locks clustering about a marble brow?"

OLD HAND: "That's Saddler."—*Boston Transcript*.

A Contradiction.—POLITICIAN: "My boy, the door to every successful business is labeled 'Push.'"

THOUGHTFUL YOUTH: "Isn't your business a successful one, sir?"

POLITICIAN: "Well, yes, I flatter myself that it is very successful. Why do you ask that?"

THOUGHTFUL YOUTH: "Because, sir, I see your door is labeled 'Pull.'"—*Detroit Free Press*.

His Requests.—A Western editor has received the following unique letter: "Send me a few copies of the paper which had the obituary and verses about the death of my child a week or two ago. You will publish the enclosed clipping about my niece's marriage. And I wish you would mention in your local columns, if it don't cost me, that I am going to have a few extra bull calves to sell. Send me a couple of extra copies of the paper this week, but as my time is out you can stop my paper, as times are too hard to waste money on a newspaper."—*Exchange*.

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Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

September 10.—The Chinese minister at Washington has received an imperial edict conferring on Li Hung Chang extraordinary power for the complete settlement of the Chinese trouble, without referring to the Emperor.

Li Hung Chang has promised Consul Goodnow that he will telegraph to the local officials of Chih-li to furnish escort to the treaty ports for all missionaries still there.

It is reported that Great Britain and Germany have agreed not to evacuate Peking until full satisfaction for recent outrages has been obtained.

September 11.—Li Hung Chang will proceed by order of the Emperor to Peking, to cooperate with Prince Ching toward peace negotiations. He has asked personal protection from the powers, and Sir Robert Hart will procure steamer accommodations.

The Italian Government will demand indemnity from China immediately, and if granted, Italian intervention will be considered terminated.

September 12.—A despatch from Tien-Tsin says that according to information furnished by Prince Ching, the Chinese Emperor and Dowager-Emress are at Kalgan.

The Russo-Chinese bank at Peking, which has closed and will remove to Shanghai, will confiscate, as part of the indemnity to be paid to Russia, the imperial university fund of 5,000,000 taels.

A body of the allied troops left Tien-Tsin on September 8 to attack two near-by cities, where the presence of Boxers threatened Tien-Tsin.

September 13.—The assassin of Baron von Ketteler has been arrested by the Japanese in Peking.

The Russian Government, it is reported, favors the restoration to power of the Emperor of China, and the punishment of Prince Tuan.

A Japanese officer at Chsong, Korea, reports many murders, on the frontier, by the Chinese.

The Department of State has received from the consul at Amoy, China, a telegram that the British and Japanese marines have been withdrawn, and that shops are reopening.

September 14.—The town of Tu-Liu was taken without opposition and burned.

Further massacres of Roman Catholic missionaries by Chinese are reported.

Reports from Cha-Ting and Sin-Fu, Western

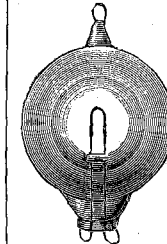
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Szechuen, say that most of the property of foreigners has been looted or burned.

September 15.—Li Hung Chang has proceeded north from Shanghai; it is reported in Shanghai that the Germans intend seizing the Grand Canal at several points.

September 16.—Reports from Tien-Tsin describe an engagement between the 14th infantry and 2,000 Boxers in which 200 Chinese are slain.

Li Hung Chang is reported at Taku on board a Russian vessel.

SOUTH AFRICA.

September 11.—A large number of American refugees from the Transvaal are said to be living in caves on the side of Table Mountain, at Cape Town, unable to pay rent.

September 12.—President Kruger and several Transvaal State officials arrive at Lorenzo Marques, whence they propose to sail for Europe.

September 14.—Lord Roberts issues a proclamation to the Boers, pointing out that the abdication of President Kruger and the sickness of General Botha made futile further resistance.

The occupation of Komatipoort is expected to end the active warfare, the task of the British troops being probably confined to subduing guerilla bands.

September 15.—Lord Roberts reports the capture by General French of Barberton, in the Transvaal.

The Boer delegates at The Hague have issued an appeal for intervention to all nations.

At Johannesburg, famine prices are prevailing.

September 16.—It was at first reported that President Kruger was held a captive by the Portuguese Government; it is now reported that they will allow President Kruger to go to Europe, giving him safe-conduct.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 10.—The Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, telegraphs that the deaths from cholera for the week ending September 1 were: Native states, 1,930; British districts, 4,021.

September 11.—The cotton market at Liverpool becomes feverish over the Galveston, Texas, disaster; in Lancashire, 26,000 looms have stopped and 24,000 operatives are idle.

September 12.—Chili has rejected the claim of Bolivia to a port on the Pacific.

A commercial treaty between France and Haiti is sanctioned by the latter's legislature, and is sent to Paris for ratification.

Philippines: At the first public legislative session of the Philippine Commission \$1,000,000 was appropriated for highways and bridges.

September 13.—Head hunting in Formosa by the aborigines continues; several Japanese officials have been killed.

September 14.—Great damage caused by storm is reported from Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

September 15.—The bubonic plague still in-

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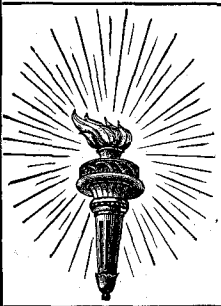
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creases in Glasgow; an additional case is discovered.

Domestic.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN:

September 10.—Early returns from the Maine elections, from 200 towns out of 312, indicate that the Republican plurality will be about 32,291.

The Chicago platform Democrats served notice on Richard Croker that they would not support John B. Stanchfield for governor, or any other man whose record in 1896 had to be explained.

September 11.—A bombshell was thrown into the Democratic state convention at Saratoga by the introduction of a resolution denouncing the ice trust. Tammany leaders hastily suppressed it.

September 12.—The Democratic state convention at Saratoga nominates John B. Stanchfield for governor and William F. Mackey for lieutenant-governor.

September 14.—Republican mass-meetings are held in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

September 16.—**Cuba:** In the election of September 15, of delegates to Cuban constitutional convention, the Nationalists, anti-annexationists, triumphed in the province of Havana.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 10.—The situation at Galveston is reported to be desperate, as people are suffering for want of fresh water and food supplies. Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn, on application of the governor of Texas, orders 10,000 tents and 50,000 rations for immediate use. The reported property loss is estimated at \$50,000,000.

September 11.—The governor of Texas places Galveston city and island under martial law; the troops are to compel the people to bury the dead. Miss Helen Gould gives 50,000 rations to the sufferers; relief from all parts of the Union is being received.

September 12.—A general strike of the miners in the anthracite coal districts of Pennsylvania is ordered.

It is reported that a number of negroes, arrested in Galveston, were found with jewelry taken from the dead. They have been tried by court-martial and shot. New York thus far has raised about \$80,000 for the relief fund.

The census bureau announces these populations: Camden, N. J., 75,935; Fall River, 104,893; Holyoke, Mass., 45,712.

September 13.—Conditions in Galveston are slowly beginning to improve; the railroads have applied to and obtained permission from the War Department to construct temporary bridges which will enable railroad communication with Galveston to be resumed. The New York fund reaches \$150,000.

Mr. Thielkuhl, a former employee of the Interior Department, accuses Webster Davis of having attempted, while in office, to enlist Americans in the Boer ranks.

Cuba: New cases of yellow fever are reported in the city.

September 14.—Rear-Admiral Sicard dies of apoplexy at Westernville, N. Y.

September 15.—The fund for the relief of Galveston has reached \$300,000.

September 16.—During the last eight months the emigration from Bremen and Hamburg was 138,418, as compared with 105,511 for corresponding period of last year.

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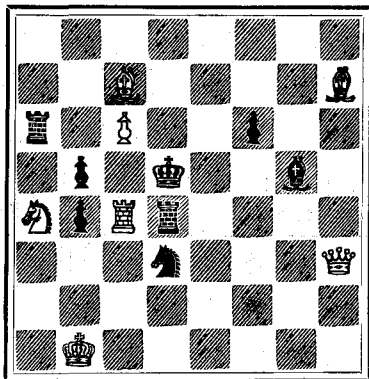
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 502.

By L. A. KUIJERS.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

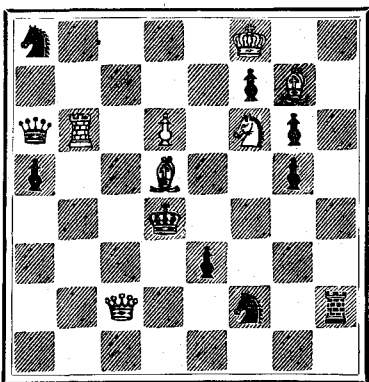
White mates in two moves.

Problem 503.

By J. A. ROS.

Second Prize, National Swedish Problem-Tourney.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

The Brilliancy Prizes at Paris.

MIESES BEATS JANOWSKI.

Awarded First Brilliancy Prize of 500 Francs.

Vienna Opening.

MIESES. White.	JANOWSKI. Black.	MIESES. White.	JANOWSKI. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	19 Castles(QR)K-R-Kt sq	
2 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	20 P x P	P x P
3 B-B 4	B-B 4 (a)	21 Q-R-B sq	K-Kt sq
4 P-Q 3	P-Q 3	22 Q-B 7	R-R sq (g)
5 P-B 4	Kt-B 3	23 Q x P	Q-R-Kt sq
6 P-B 5	Kt-Q R 4	24 Q-Kt 7(h)	B-B sq (i)
7 Q-B 3	P-B 3 (b)	25 Kt-B 5	B x Kt
8 P-K Kt 4	P-K R 3	26 R x B	B-Kt 5 (j)
9 P-K R 4	P-Q Kt 4 (c)	27 K-Kt sq	B x Kt
10 B-Kt 3	Kt x B	28 P x B	Kt-B sq
11 R P x Kt	P-K R 4	29 K R-K B sq	Kt-Kt 3
12 P x P	Kt x P	30 Q-Q 7	R-Q sq
13 K Kt-K 2	Q-Kt 3 (d)	31 Q-K 6	Kt-B 5
14 Kt-Kt 3(e)	Kt-B 3	32 B x Kt	P x B
15 B-Kt 5	B-Kt 2	33 Q R x P	Q-Q B 4
16 P-R 5	Kt-R 2	34 R-B 7	Q-Kt 4
17 B-Q 2	Castles (Q R)	35 R-B 8 (k)	Q-Q B 4
18 P-R 6 (f)	P-Kt 3	36 Q-K 7	Resigns.

Notes from The Field, London.

- (a) 3... B-Kt 5, or Kt x P, yield safe variations. The move made is unfavorable to Black.
- (b) To get a good sortie for the Q, but, even so, the Q is out of play on the Q's side.
- (c) Taking the B at once would leave the Q P weak, but with the text move he weakens the Pawns for Castling Q R. He has, however, only a choice of evils.
- (d) The alternative would be Q-B 2; at Kt 3, the Q has no scope whatever.
- (e) Had Black played Q-B 2, White could not have made the text move, because of 14... Kt x Kt; 15 Q x Kt, P-B 3, with a less cramped game than actually occurred.
- (f) The initiation of a brilliant finish.
- (g) The alternative would have been Q-B 2, but only to make a better fight.
- (h) This beautiful move was probably over-

looked by Janowski when he gave up the K Kt P. From this point Black's game is lost by force.

(i) If 24... R x Q, then 25 P x R, R-Kt sq; 26 R x Kt, and wins.

(j) To release the inactive Queen. Here is a conclusive proof of the initial inferiority of the Queen's move.

(k) Another brilliant move to conclude this beautiful game. If R x R; 36 R x R, R x R; 37 Q x P ch, R-Kt 2; 38 Q x R, followed by Q-Kt 7 and Queening the P.

TSCHIGORIN VS. MORTIMER.

Awarded Second Brilliancy Prize of 300 Francs.

Steinitz Gambit.

TSCHIGORIN. White.	MORTIMER. Black.	TSCHIGORIN. White.	MORTIMER. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	15 Q x R	B x Q
2 Kt-Q B 3	K-Q B 3	16 B x B	Kt-K 5 ch
3 B-B 4	P x P	17 K-Q 3	Kt-B 7 ch
4 P-Q 4(a)	Q-R 5 ch	18 K-B 4	Q-R 5
5 K-K 2	P-Q 4	19 B-B 3	P-Q B 4
6 P x P	B-Kt 5 ch	20 Kt-Q 7 ch	K-B 2
7 Kt-B 3	Castles	21 B x P ch	Q x B (c)
8 P x Kt	Kt-B 3	22 Kt-Q 5 ch	K x Kt
9 Q-K sq	R-K sq ch(b)	23 Kt x Q	Kt x R
10 K-Q 2	Q-R 4	24 P x P	B-R 4
11 Q-B 2	B-Kt 5	25 P-Q Kt 4	B-B 2
12 B-Q 3	R-K 6	26 R-Q sq ch	K-K sq
13 P x P ch	K-Kt sq	27 B-B 6 ch	Resigns (d).
14 Kt-K 5	R-K 7 ch		

Notes by Emil Kemeny.

(a) Which establishes the Steinitz Gambit. The White King will be subjected to a pretty severe attack, but it has not been satisfactorily demonstrated as yet that the play is disadvantageous for White.

(b) Hardly good. The Q R was well placed at Q sq, and Black should have endeavored to get his K R into action. Q-R 4, followed by B-Kt 5 and K-R-K sq, was a much stronger continuation.

(c) He had hardly any better play. K x Kt might have been answered by P-K Kt 3, and P x P.

(d) He can not well play K-B sq, for R-Q 8 ch, followed by P-Kt 8 (Q), would win. Nor is K-K 2 any better. White plays Kt-Q 5 ch and Kt x B, winning easily.

R. Teichmann, in *The B. C. M.*, says concerning Black's 13th move: "Force of habit. I fail to see why Black did not simply play K x P; it is difficult to find how White could ever have obtained a counter-attack."

The Games Lasker Drew.

The rules of the Paris Tournament required the first Draw to be played over. If the second game resulted in a Draw the players scored half a point.

Giucco Piano.

TSCHIGORIN. White.	LASKER. Black.	TSCHIGORIN. White.	LASKER. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	14 Kt-Q 2	Kt-B 4
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	15 Q-R-Q sq	Kt-K 3
3 B-B 4	B-B 4	16 Kt-B sq	P-B 4
4 P-Q 3	Kt-B 3	17 P x P	R x P
5 Kt-B 3	P-Q 3	18 Kt-Kt 3	R-B 5
6 B-K 3	B-Kt 3	19 P-B 5	Kt x P
7 Q-K 2	B-K 3	20 Q x R	P x Q
8 Castles	B x K B	21 R x Q	Kt x R
9 P x B	B-R 4	22 Kt-K 2	Kt-B 4
10 B-Q 2	B x Kt	23 Kt x B P	R-K sq
11 B x B	Q-K 2	24 K-B sq	K-B 2
12 K R-K sq	Kt-Q 2		
13 Q-K 3	Castles		

Ruy Lopez.

LASKER. White.	TSCHIGORIN. Black.	LASKER. White.	TSCHIGORIN. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	13 B-B 3	P-K B 3
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	14 P-B 4	Q-Kt 4
3 B-Kt 5	P-Q R 3	15 K-R sq	P-B 3
4 B-R 4	Kt-B 3	16 Kt-Kt 4	P-Q 4
5 Castles	B-K 2	17 P-Q R 4	Q-Kt 3
6 Kt-B 3	P-Q 3	18 Q x Q	B x Q
7 P-Q 4	Kt-Q 2	19 P-R 5	B-R 2
8 Kt-Q 5	Kt x P	20 P x P	P-Q B 4
9 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	21 Kt-Q 3	R-Q sq
10 Q x P	Castles	22 K-R-K sq	K-B 2
11 B x Kt	Q x B		
12 B-Q 2	B-Q sq		

Petroff's Defense.

MORTIMER. White.	MARSHALL. Black.	MORTIMER. White.	MARSHALL. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	21 R x B	B-B 2
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-K B 3	22 P-B 5	Q-R-Q sq
3 Kt-B 3	B-Kt 5	23 R-K 2	R-Q 6
4 B-B 4	Castles	24 R-K 3	K-R-Q sq
5 Q-K 2	P-Q 3	25 R x R	R x R
6 P-K R 3	Kt-B 3	26 B-Kt 2	R-Q 7
7 P-R 3	B-R 4	27 B-R sq	K-B sq
8 P-Q Kt 4	B-Kt 3	28 P-Q B 4	R-K 7
9 Castles	Kt-K R 4	29 R-Q sq	K-K 2
10 K-R 2	Kt-B 5	30 R-K Kt sq	R x K P
11 Q-Q sq	Kt-Q 5	31 R x Kt P	R x B P
12 Kt-Q 5	Pt x Q Kt	32 R-K P	R-B 8
13 B x Kt	P-B 3 Q	33 B-R sq	R x P ch
14 B-R 2	Q-B 3	34 K-Kt 3	R-Q R 7
15 P-Q 3	B-K 3	35 P-K R 4	P-K 5 ch
16 Q-B 3	Kt x Kt ch	36 K-Kt 4	R x B
17 Q x Kt	Q x Q	37 P-R 5	R-Kt 8 ch
18 P x Q	P-Q 4	38 K-R 3	P-K 6
19 P-K B 4	P x K P		
20 Q P x P	B x B		

Games from the Munich Tourney.

A REMARKABLE GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

MAROCZY. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.	MAROCZY. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	30 B-Kt 2	P-Q Kt 4
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	31 P-Q B 4	P-Kt 5 (d)
3 B-Kt 5	Kt-B 3	32 B-B sq	K-K 3
4 Castles	Kt x P	33 B-Kt 2	B-Kt 8
5 P-Q 4	Kt-Q 3	34 P-Kt 3	K-B 4
6 B x Kt	Q x B	35 K-K 2	B-R 7
7 P x P	Kt-B 4	36 K-Q 3	B-Kt 6
8 Q x Q ch	K x Q	37 B-R sq	P x P
9 R-Q sq ch	K-K sq	38 B-B 3	K-K 3
(a)		39 B-R sq	B-Q 8
10 Kt-B 3	P-K R 3	40 K-K 3	B-B 7
11 P-Q Kt 3	B-Kt 5	41 P-R 3	K-B 4
(b)		42 P-R 4	B-Kt 6
12 B-Kt 2	B x Kt	43 K-Q 3	P-Kt 4
13 B x B	B-K 3	44 P x P	K x P
14 Kt-Q 4	Kt x Kt (c)	45 B-B 3	P-R 5
15 R x Kt	P-Q B 4	46 P x P	K x P
16 R-Q 2	R-Q sq	47 P-B 4 (e)	K-Kt 5
17 Q-R sq	K-K 2	48 K-K 4	B x P
18 K-B sq	R x R	49 P-B 5	K-Kt 4
19 R x R	P-Q Kt 3	50 P-K 6	P x P
20 K-K 2	P-Q R 4	51 P x P	B x P
21 K-K 3	R-R sq	52 K-K 5	B-Kt 6
22 P-Q R 3	P-K Kt 3	53 K-Q 6	P-B 5 (f)
23 R-Q sq	B-B 4	54 K-B 5	K-B 4
24 R-Q 2	P-R 5	55 K-Kt 4	P-R 7
25 P-Q Kt 4	P x P	56 K-R 3	K-K 5
26 B x P ch	P-B 4	57 K-Kt 2	K-Q 6
27 B-B 3	R-Q sq	58 K-R sq (g)	Drawn.
28 P-B 3	R x R		
29 K x R	P-R 4		

Notes from The Evening Post, New York.

(a) We prefer here Kt-B 3, followed by Kt-K 2.

(b) An innovation. Generally Kt-K 2, followed by B-Q 2 and B-B 3, is played.

(c) Leaving Bishops of opposite colors on the board. There is, however, plenty of play in store for both sides.

(d) After P x P the Draw would be obvious.

(e) The beginning of a splendid combination which saves the day.

(f) If 53... K-B 5
54 K x P K-K 6
55 K-Kt 4 P-R 7

56 K-R 3 K-Q 6
57 K-Kt 2 P queens ch
58 K x Q K x B

White draws against the Rook's Pawn. Likewise, if 55... K-Q 6, White draws by K x P.

(g) Clinching the Draw. If K x B, White is stalemated. Black may ease the stalemate position, but to no purpose, as White keeps the Bishop on the diagonal, and if... P-B 6, B x P and draws against the R P.

PILLSBURY BEATS SHOWALTER.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

PILLSBURY. White.	SHOWALTER. Black.	PILLSBURY. White.	SHOWALTER. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-K 4	21 Kt-Kt 5	R-K B sq
2 P-Q B 4	P-K 3	22 Q-R 3	R-R 3
3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	23 Q-Q Kt 3	Q x Q
4 B-Kt 5	B-K 2	24 P x Q	P-Q R 3
5 P-K 3	Q-Kt-Q 2	25 P-K Kt 3	R-Q sq
6 Kt-B 3	Castles	26 K R-Q sq	R-Q 4
7 B-Q 3	P-B 3	27 P-R 4	K-B sq
8 Castles	P x P	28 R x R	K P x R
9 B x P	Kt-Q 4	29 K-Kt 2	K-K 2
10 B x B	Q x B	30 P-B 5	Kt-Q 2
11 P-K 4	K Kt-Kt 3	31 R-K sq	Kt-B sq
12 B-Kt 3	P-K 4	32 P-Q Kt 4	F-R 4
13 Kt x K P	Kt x Kt	33 P x P	P-B 4
14 P x Kt	Q x P	34 P-K 6	R-B 3
15 P-B 4	Q-B 4 ch	35 R-K 5	P-R Kt 3
16 K-R sq	B-K 3	36 P x P	P x P
17 B x B	P x B	37 R x P	R-B 4
18 Q-Kt 4	R-B 3	38 R x R	P x R
19 P-K 5	R-Kt 3	39 F-R 5	K-B 3
20 Kt-K 4	Q-B 7	40 K-B 3	Resigns.

The ending is very instructive. If 40... K x Kt; 41 P-K 7, and wins. If 40... Kt x P; 41 Kt x Kt; 42 P-R 6, and White wins with his B P.

Chess-Nuts.

Carl Schlechter, who divided first and second prizes with Pillsbury in the Munich Tournament, is associate-editor of the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*.

The third edition of Mason's "Principles of Chess" has just been published. The very fact that a third edition is called for shows that it is appreciated by the students of Chess.

Marshall's game with Showalter at Paris was remarkable, lasting 147 moves. The position near the end stood: Showalter-K on Q 8, R on Q Kt 2, Pawn on Q 7. Marshall-K on Q Kt 2, R on Q 6, Pawn on K R 6. Marshall's King is in check, and he lost by K-R sq, whereas K-R 2 would have given him a Draw.

History repeated itself at Munich. On three previous occasions international tournaments resulted in a tie: at Wiesbaden, 1880, Elackburne, Englisch, and A. Schwarz tied; two years later Steinitz and Winawer had an equal score at Vienna; and at New York, 1889, Tschigorin and Weiss drew four games in the play-off.

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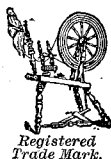
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